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Labor Day Trek Starts; Defense Board to Check On Retail Price Abuses

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 30, 1940

In New England: Cloudy Week End Forecast

Thousands of workers, planning today to take advantage of the three-day Labor Day week end by an exodus to shore and mountain resorts, received predictions of cloudy skies, with occasional showers, throughout the New England area from the United States Weather Bureau. [Details: Page 9.]

The Wagner Labor Relations Act, under which labor disputes are arbitrated by the Federal Government, was defended by 709 American educators in a joint statement issued by Prof. Colston E. Warne of Amherst College. [Details: Page 9.]

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin conferred with State and City officials in an effort to obtain a portion of the $25,000,000 allotted to the WPA for national defense construction. The Mayor would use the money to enlarge East Boston Airport. [Details: Page 9.]

The Port of Boston showed another increase in volume of foreign trade during the first six months of 1940, although the amount of increase was less than in the years immediately preceding the European war, it was announced. [Details: Page 9.]

In Washington: Retail Prices to Be Guarded

The Defense Commission told the nation's retailers it was prepared to protect consumers against "out-of-line" prices for their food, clothing, and other necessities. [Details: Financial Page.]

The Pan American Union began preparations for an Inter-American police conference to co-ordinate Western Hemisphere measures against subversive activities.

Aliens who have taken out "first papers" for American citizenship are not exempt from the new requirement that aliens register and be fingerprinted, according to the Department of Justice.

Internal revenue collections for the year ended last June 30 totaled $5,340,452,346.78, or $158,878,394.20 more than for the preceding 12 months, as compared with $5,181,573,952.58 for 1939. Decreases were shown in corporate and individual income-tax payments, while gains were made in miscellaneous levies and employment taxes.

The Senate voted to require performance bonds on all national defense contracts after Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana had warned that speed in signing orders invited "graft, corruption, and dishonesty to creep in."

Violations of the wage and hour law were found in 1,686 establishments during the first two months of an enforcement campaign in the lumber industry, according to the Wage-Hour Administrator, Col. Philip B. Fleming. Back wages totaling $307,036 were found payable to 12,569 employees, he said.

The $5,133,000,000 "total defense" bill, after passing the Senate, is being considered in Congressional conference, to iron out minor differences, prior to being signed by the President. [Details: Page 1.]

The excess profits bill, a key piece of defense legislation, was sent to the Senate after passage in record time by the House on a voice vote. [Details: Page 1.]

Champion 'Teen-Age Driver Chosen

New York—Gene Kennard of Evansville, Ind., has been adjudged the nation's best "teen-age" driver, following a contest sponsored by the Ford Good Drivers League. One of four dozen State champions, young Kennard received a silver trophy and a $5,000 university scholarship, while the other finalists received scholarships ranging from $100 to $2,000 each. [Details: Page 2.]

Joint Defense Board Visits Newfoundland

Newfoundland Airport, Newfoundland (AP)—Members of the Canada-United States permanent Joint Defense Board, traveling in a Royal Canadian Air Force bomber, made a swift, secret flight to this North American outpost yesterday. After an inspection of equipment and fighting forces stationed here, the party took off again for a survey of the coastline before returning to Halifax.

Japanese Again Close Pearl River

Hong Hong (AP)—Japanese authorities today closed the Pearl River at Canton to all commercial shipping for unexplained "military reasons." Informed quarters here said Japanese troop movements were under way from Formosa to Canton. Today's order necessitated postponement of the scheduled departure for Canton of the United States South China patrol flagship Mindanao and also of a Standard Oil Company tanker.

In France: Land Reclamation Ordered

The French Government embarked on a sweeping land reclamation program today by ordering prefects of all Departments to place under cultivation immediately all arable property which has been abandoned more than two years. [Details: Page 4.]

Attacks on Jews began in French editorials today, following promulgation of a decree lifting a ban on newspaper attacks based on race or religion.

War Summary: British Rout 400 Nazi Planes

Bombing campaign was continued by German airmen today as planes in massed formation estimated at 400 were turned back after an hour's battle on the outskirts of London. Heavy bombing was reported around Manchester and the industrial northwest, with some attacks in the Midlands. [Details: Pages 1 and 5.]

Raid on Malta by Italian airmen for 50 minutes was reported to have done damage only to civilian property. Other Italian attacks in Egypt and elsewhere in North Africa were reported.

Air fatalities included two American missionaries killed and two wounded by Italian machine-gunning of an isolated post in the Sudan, according to the Governor General of the Sudan.

Haifa's pipeline for oil to Iraq was reported by the Italian paper Il Popolo di Roma to have been closed as a result of Italian air bombardments.

Transylvania, under an Axis-dictated settlement, is to be divided between Hungary and Rumania, with Germany and Italy "guaranteeing" Rumania's newly shrunken borders. [Details: Page 1.]

Premier Takes Over Finnish President's Duties

Helsingfors, Finland (AP)—Premier Risto Ryti today assumed the duties of the Finnish Presidency, following the temporary retirement yesterday of President Kyosti Kallio, for reasons of health.

Dutch to Raise Army In U. S. and Canada

WITH THE DUTCH IN WALES, Aug. 30 (AP)—Plans to recruit a Netherlands army among Dutch residents of the United States and Canada were disclosed today by authorized Netherlanders on the eve of exiled Queen Wilhelmina's 60th birthday.

The force will be trained at a Canadian camp and will be commanded by Lieut.-Col. G. J. Sas of The Netherlands Army who plans to leave with his staff for Ottawa next week.

The Dutch informants said they also would send a publicity director to New York within a few days for the purpose of "improving" propaganda in the United States.

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J.W.V. March Through Hub, 10,000 Strong

Saltonstall leads parade shortly after delegates commend both parties for bigotry stand.

With flags unfurled and with bands thrilling throngs of onlookers with martial tunes, 10,000 men and women marched through Boston's downtown streets today in a patriotic demonstration by members of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States and its women's auxiliary.

The parade followed by a few hours passage of resolutions commending both National Parties for opposing bigotry and group hatreds, and volunteering to assist in the enlistment of young Americans in the National Guard.

At the head of the parade was Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as honorary chief marshal with Harold Seidenberg of Cambridge, President of the Convention Corporation and marshal of the parade.

As the procession swung down Beacon Street from Arlington, the sidewalk crowd separated to allow the Governor to take his place in the reviewing stand on the steps in front of the State House.

Following the Governor and the mounted police escort came a mechanized detachment from the United States Army at Fort Devens; then a detachment of Marines from the Navy Yard at Charlestown, and a detachment of sailors from the U. S. S. Vincennes. Reserve officers from all branches of the Army followed.

Veterans of Foreign Wars, the American Legion and Boy Scouts of America were represented in the parade by several units.

Fifteen Bands Heard

Musical organizations numbered 15 in the line of march, including units from the V. F. W. and the Boston Fire Department.

The major portion of the parade finished with the Jewish War Veterans in the uniforms of their various posts throughout the Country, and members of the women's auxiliary wearing their fatigue caps and capes of horizon blue.

The Adjutant of the parade was Lieut. John C. O'Neil, who conducts the City of Boston annual parades on Patriots' Day and the Fourth of July, and who gave the estimate of number of marchers in line.

Edgar H. Burman, National Commander of the J. W. V., and

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Drum Majorette

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Louise Sanderhoff

This Washington, D. C., miss twirled the baton today as 10,000 Jewish War Veterans and their friends marched in downtown Boston.

Plant Seizure Rift Impedes Draft Action

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt charged today that efforts were being made to involve him in a political controversy over a provision of the conscription bill authorizing the Government to take over private industrial plants.

He declined at a press conference to answer Wendell L. Willkie's demand that he state his position on the provision.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—Wendell L. Willkie's sharp denunciation of the Senate measure permitting Government seizure of national defense plants in peacetime has high-lighted a controversy that may well delay House passage of the Burke-Wadsworth selective service bill, in the opinion of seasoned congressional observers.

Passed as an amendment to the

Continued on Page 4, Column 7

Willkie sees freedom threat in power to take factories: Page 2.

British Repel Nazi Raiders In 400 Planes

Berlin's remoteness from war ended by attacks of British Air Force in two night raids.

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP)—German raiders swept in from the coast this afternoon for a third attempt to raid London in five hours after twice unsuccessfully trying to penetrate this capital's air defenses.

British fighters and antiaircraft defenses turned back wave after wave of German planes—numbering 400 in all—trying to break through toward the London area.

Repeatedly the raiders stormed against the Capital's outlying defenses only to meet with firm resistance.

The German attackers lost at least 19 planes in their attempts to reach the London area.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Aug. 30—For citizens of the German Capital, the last week probably has been the most momentous of the entire war. For the first time the atmosphere of remoteness and security, which has shielded it from the direct impact of war has been shattered.

For the first time, Berliners have been faced with the fact that it can happen to them.

Actually the material damage of two night bombing raids has not apparently been great. While German authorities obviously are not revealing the exact location or extent of all the damage, it is possible to determine from the observation of an ordinary resident that these two raids have neither materially affected the normal functioning of the city nor damaged any prominent industrial structure near the center of Berlin to the extent of affecting its external appearance.

Work Proceeding Normally

A group of American correspondents, taken around the city directly after the last raid, visited the Tempelhof airport, the Klingenberg power station, and the Siemens electrical works.

While the trip was hurried and little time was spent at any particular place, there was no attempt to keep the observers from looking

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Rumania Cedes Rich Area To Hungary Under Terms Dictated by Axis Powers

By a Staff Artist

What Hungary Gets

The shaded area is Transylvania. The map shows the part which goes to Hungary under the Axis-dictated division to which Rumania was forced to agree. The broken line shows the approximate boundary, north of which goes to Hungary, south of which Rumania retains.

Germany and Italy to join in guarantee of new frontiers as an aid to Bucharest.

VIENNA, Aug. 30 (AP)—Rumania, under the whiplash of Germany and Italy, surrendered about half of Transylvania to Hungary today.

Rumania mad e clear that it was capitulating to what it regarded as the Axis' ultimatum that it cede most of its world-war-won Province to Hungary.

A seven-point arbitration award of the Axis powers not only made vast territorial changes in Hungary's favor, but also opened possibilities for extensive changes of population.

It attempted further to secure full citizenship rights for persons who, as a result of the award, will become naturalized subjects of a nation not of their birth.

[It was estimated officially in Budapest that Hungary would receive about 17,000 square miles or approximately half—of Transylvania.]

Guarantee on Frontier

In return, Rumania received a German-Italian guarantee of its hacked-up frontier, according to a DNB, official German news agency, announcement in Berlin.

Besides its submission to Hungary, Rumania recently has seen two other sizeable areas of its territory go—Bessarabia to Soviet Russia and the Southern Dobruja to Bulgaria.

The Axis' guarantee, it was said in Berlin, is meant for a general guarantee of Rumania's shrivelled borders—not only its frontier with Russia but also with Hungary and Bulgaria in case any elements in those countries get the idea they can help themselves to more.

In Berlin authorized sources said they had no information on reports that the German and Italian ambassadors in Moscow had visited Soviet Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff to discuss Balkan problems.

They insisted, however, that it has long been known to all powers, including Soviet Russia, that Germany considers the Balkans its special sphere of influence whereas Russia, in its recent phase of expansion, merely wanted the frontiers of its former empire—that of the czars—restored.

Will Draw Final Map

These sources said that with the acquisition of Bessarabia this had been accomplished and the gain of Northern Bucovina had gone beyond this aim.

The final drawing of the Rumanian-Hungarian frontier will be undertaken by a joint Rumanian-Hungarian commission in accordance with a map drawn up by the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, and the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, at the four-power conference here, DNB said.

This statement was made in a communiqué issued by the news agency, which asserted that Rumania and Hungary requested Germany and Italy to arbitrate their differences and in advance accepted the award.

The region ceded to Hungary, the second point of the award stated, must "be cleared of Rumanian troops within 14 days and handed over to Hungary in an orderly condition."

Exchange of Populations

Resettlement and interchange of populations on a large scale is envisaged in point three.

Point four of the award stipulates that Rumanian subjects of Hungarian origin, who are residents of the area ceded in 1919 by Hungary to Rumania and now remaining with Rumania, are granted the right within six months to decide regarding Hungarian citizenship.

Defense Plans Set Going By Quick Action of Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—The status of the three big national defense measures now in Congress follows:

1. **Emergency Appropriation Bill**—This bill, raised to $5,153,628,277 in the Senate, has passed both Houses and is now in conference.

2. **Draft Bill**—Passed the Senate 58 to 31, Aug. 28, with controversial industry-conscription feature, covering young men between 21 and 31. The House Military Committee reported out its own version, 20 to 4, without the industry-conscription feature, and covering men from 21 to 45. House action by the latter part of next week is forecast.

3. **Tax Bill**—House passed the $305,000,000 excess profits-amortization bill, under a rigid "gag" rule yesterday. Senate Finance Committee will start brief hearings Tuesday. A Senate storm is expected over its complicated features, which were hurriedly rushed through the House.

Funds Added

In the progress of the defense program, the most encouraging legislative feature is the prompt action on the big appropriation measure which will sluice out new financial energy to preparedness items in all parts of the country. Work on some of the airplanes to be paid for under this bill has already begun, under extraordinary arrangements made with War and Navy Departments. All told, it will cover immediate contracts on 19,000 Army and Navy airplanes, provide necessary additional equipment for an army of 1,200,000, set going the work on 200 warships and start the "Two-Ocean Navy."

The Senate added $110,459,000 to the bill in amendments from the floor, $100,000,000 of which goes for a housing and cantonment building program in connection with Army and Navy posts, while $10,000,000 was added for a large graving dock at New York capable of handling the country's biggest warships.

The draft bill ran into a political battle over the Senate's last minute action in writing in an amendment to requisition a factory or firm which refused to co-operate with the defense authorities.

Financial Basis

Under the 21 to 31 age limit of the Senate bill, 12,000,000 men would be affected. Under the wider age limit provided in the bill before the House (21-45) 24,000,000 men would be required to register.

The number who would be actually drafted by the Army would be the same in either case. The Army plans to take 400,000 men this fall and another 400,000 next spring, with plans for an ultimate Army and trained Reserve Force of 3,400,000.

Most complicated of all defense bottle-necks remaining in Congress is the new excess profits tax bill passed yesterday with a shout of "ayes" by the House. This bill sets the financial basis upon which the whole vast industrial-financial set-up will be undertaken, and in effect prepares the mold for the relationship of business and Government for the duration of the emergency.

It was agreed on all hands on the House floor yesterday, in the listless discussion, that most members did not understand it. It was shoved through in the shortest time of any tax measure in recent years.

No one seems to know just what the Senate will do with the measure, and it is not impossible that it will re-write the whole thing. The Senate has no gag-rules that can stop discussion, and a real debate is possible. On the other hand, it may accept it, sight-unseen, because of the emergency.

It is estimated that the bill may raise as much as $700,000,000 annually when the profits from the defense program really begin to flow into industry.

The bill suspends profit limitation on military construction set by the Vinson-Trammell Act, but provides means to skim off excess profits later on. Corporations earning less than $5,000 are exempt from the bill's provisions. This limits its coverage at the start to about 70,000 firms out of nearly 500,000 active U. S. corporations. Rates range from 20 to 50 per cent on abnormal profits, which is lower than the World War maximum.

Mr. Pycherly Learns What Hitler's Up To

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30—"I see by the papers," said Mr. Pycherly, who had boarded the streetcar at Claverly Street, "that Candidate Wallace made a speech last night.

"Yes," replied his friend, Mr. Doolittle, enthusiastically, "I heard him on the radio. The applause was tremendous. It shed an entirely new light on the campaign.

"Really!" said Mr. Pycherly in surprise, "how does that happen?"

"From now on," Mr. Doolittle went on, "it is likely to be an entirely different matter. It's a bit hard to explain, but from now on it's a kind of a three-cornered race. In fact, you might say that in the annals of American politics it is unique. You see, Mr. Willkie is running against Mr. Roosevelt—"

"Yes," agreed Mr. Pycherly, "that's what I understood."

"But Mr. Roosevelt isn't running against Mr. Willkie."

"No?" Mr. Pycherly's eyebrows lifted slightly.

"No," nodded Mr. Doolittle. "He's running against this man Hitler."

"But—but, I mean to say," said Mr. Pycherly in concern, "who nominated Hitler? I listened to the Philadelphia and Chicago conventions, and I don't remember anybody putting him into the contest."

"I don't rightly know when Hitler was nominated, nor just exactly how he got in. Wormed himself in, I guess," said Mr. Doolittle slowly. "But that he's in there's no doubt at all. Mr. Wallace devoted practically all his attention last night to him. Didn't bother about Wendell Willkie at all."

"That makes it kind of hard on Wendell, doesn't it?" inquired Mr. Pycherly.

"Oh," said Mr. Doolittle, "I guess we can trust him, all right. He seems to find something to keep him out in the front page every day. But this three-cornered political race makes everything sort of complicated. I don't mind admitting that its got me a mite confused. But make no doubt about it, my friend, Hitler's running! You could hear the big crowd out there in Des Moines last night booing him every time he so much as put up his head! Mr. Wallace is a kind, nice gentleman, but the things he did to that man Hitler were a caution. Yes, siree. I think Mr. Hitler's campaign managers had better look out. If Wallace keeps after him he won't get many votes in the electoral college! He's likely to get buried under a landslide."

"Well, I hope he won't win," said Mr. Pycherly anxiously.

"Yes, I was worried a little, too, as I heard Wallace last night. But he won't. Not if us voters do our duty."

"What should we do?"

"Well, I wasn't quite sure," pondered Mr. Doolittle slowly, "but apparently it has something to do with the Republicans."

"But I'm a Republican," said Mr. Pycherly.

"Well, I'm not quite clear about it. I figured Wallace was hinting the Republicans knew a little too much about the appeasers, if the truth were told."

"I always wished somebody would tell me what an appeaser is," said Mr. Pycherly plaintively.

"I think 'appeaser' is just one of those words," explained Mr. Doolittle calmly. "It's like 'conservative.' You have been hearing about conservatives all your life, haven't you, but have you ever met a man who admitted he was one? They have them in England, I understand; there's a whole party of them and quite proud of it, but here they are always around the next corner. Look at Roosevelt and Willkie. They're both running against each other, but is one a liberal and the other a conservative? Not a bit of it. They're both liberals! Joe Pew is a liberal and so is Mayor Kelly. Conservatives are like appeasers. They're just people you disagree with."

Mr. Pycherly was struggling with an idea. "Well," he said eagerly, "if they're just what you might call 'words,' then maybe it's all just political talk! This about Hitler running. I think the Republicans are just as much against Hitler as the Democrats are!"

The car was slowing down for Mr. Pycherly's stop.

"That's what you think," Mr. Doolittle said, folding his newspaper and giving a grin. "But after listening to Mr. Wallace last night there's going to be millions who think folks at Philadelphia somehow nominated Hitler instead of Willkie."

Mr. Pycherly looked at his friend and smiled.

"Oh, I guess they won't think that!" he said.

"You can't ever tell what the voters will think," said Mr. Doolittle. The car gave a grinding shriek as the brakes went on.

"What was that noise?" asked Mr. Pycherly in alarm.

"Oh, you get used to those noises here in Washington," said Mr. Doolittle as he moved toward the door. "That noise? Why, it was just one more of those defense bottlenecks breaking. There's so many of them broken you can't drive an auto in the capital streets anymore."

London Tones Down Sirens

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 30

New air raid warning tactics were in effect last night in an effort to save Londoners' sleep and reduce the number of false alarms which send armament workers into shelters and disrupt production each time an enemy bomber nears.

Hereafter, in hospitals, factories and public service stations, a "purple" light warning will be used as a standby signal preliminary to the "red" flash which is equivalent to the sound of sirens.

This new measure perhaps explains why London authorities did not immediately sound the sirens last night although Nazi raiders were hovering near the capital.

The Daily Herald, commending the new policy, admitted the public would undergo "unavoidable risks" with the new system but expressed belief Britons would indorse it.

"If sirens went off in every area across which the raiders fly a handful of raiders could stop production everywhere," the paper pointed out, "and several million people would lose their sleep to no purpose."

"So sirens will sound only in areas where an attack is thought likely. Even then often enough the attack does not mature or bombs are dropped only on one or two widely separated spots."

Faith and unity bring new happiness to Britain: Page 2.

Britain's 'Invisible Planes'

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (AP)—Something resembling "rough black soot" is being used on some British planes making them either invisible or at least difficult for searchlights to see at night, informed sources said here today.

The secret which German chemists are attempting to unravel, is a new "war paint" which absorbs, rather than reflects, the searchlight's rays.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Development of a paint which so reduced the visibility of an airplane that it was able to run a gantlet of searchlights without being detected was reported by Army Air Corps officers today.

Commenting on reports from Berlin that the British were using a sooty coating to black out their bombers, the officers disclosed that the United States Army had been experimenting for years with various so-called "invisible" paints.

In contrast to the reported British method, the Army has been using a special buff paint which absorbs light so that when subjected to the glare of a searchlight it reflects few rays that can be seen by observers.

For daytime use, a two-tone coating is employed, with light blue hues on the underside of the plane to blend with the sky and darker colors on the top side to blend with the ground. By that method, the plane's visibility is reduced both to observers above and below.

This system of camouflage is reported to have replaced the World War method of using a patchwork of various colors to break up the normal outlines of an object and make it more difficult to identify.

Experiments with "invisible" paints have been conducted for sometime at Maxwell Field, Ala.

Willkie Sees Freedom Threat In Power to Take Factories

RUSHVILLE, Ind., Aug. 30 (AP)—Calling on President Roosevelt to state his own views, Wendell L. Willkie has denounced as "revolutionary" a section of the Senate-approved conscription bill permitting the Government to take over certain plants needed for defense.

"It may be that the American people want to socialize and Sovietize our system of free enterprise," the Republican Presidential nominee told reporters.

"If they do, that is all right, but that is one of the fundamental issues of the campaign and I want to debate it."

Mr. Willkie made this comment as he issued a 1,100-word statement criticizing the Overton-Russell amendment to the conscription measure. He said the amendment would let the Government operate a plant whenever the Secretary of War or Navy could not reach an agreement with the owner.

Unprecedented Power

Declaring this authority would set up a "potential dictatorship," Mr. Willkie's statement continued:

"No such sweeping powers were ever heretofore granted to a President of the United States even in time of war. This amendment, if it becomes law, will further impede and disorganize the defense program at the very time when we must speed it up.

"It will constitute a threat to the American labor and particularly union labor, for the President of the United States some time ago told American labor: 'You cannot strike against the Government.'"

After issuing his statement, Mr. Willkie listened by radio to the speech of Henry A. Wallace accepting the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination.

Asked for comment on the assertion of the former Agriculture Secretary that the Republican Party "is the party of appeasement," Mr. Willkie said:

"There can't be anything more wrong than 100 per cent wrong, can there?"

Then he added, "Mr. Wallace is a gentleman."

In terming the Overton-Russell amendment to the conscription bill an issue of "momentous importance," Mr. Willkie said:

"I put this up to the President now and I hope that he does not answer with any quip about how Wendell Willkie loves property and he loves humanity.

Comparative Income

"I say, without any personal criticism of the President, that it has been his good fortune at every stage in his life to possess and enjoy more wealth and more income than I have. This is as true today as it was in the past."

The majority of Americans, Mr. Willkie said, will welcome Senate passage of the conscription bill as "the most democratic way" of developing a defense army. He said, though, that if he were a House member he would vote against it should the Overton-Russell amendment be retained.

"This is a revolutionary bill," he told reporters.

"There is hardly any business of any kind today that may not be subject to seizure under this provision because practically any product could go into the defense program.

"Conscription of wealth is a catch phrase that converts a chestnut horse into a horse chestnut."

Guard Proposed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie would be given a Secret Service guard during his campaign under a bill introduced in the House by Representative Charles H. Elston (R) of Ohio.

Wallace Gets Chief's OK For 'Grand Speech'

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt today acclaimed Henry A. Wallace's acceptance address as a "grand speech, splendidly given before an appreciative nation," in which his running mate had made "a glorious start."

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their son, Franklin, Jr., sat beside a radio in the library of their home last night and listened to the address in which Secretary Wallace formally accepted his nomination as the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate.

Then the Chief Executive dispatched this telegram:

A grand speech and splendidly given before an appreciative nation. We have been sitting at the radio and only wish that all of us Roosevelts could have been with the Wallaces in Des Moines tonight. You have made a glorious start. All good luck and my affectionate regards.

While Mr. Wallace was getting off to the "glorious start," the President showed no signs of altering his position that world conditions and the defense program would not give him "the time or the inclination to engage in purely political debate."

He was buckling down to work, however, on two Labor Day speeches. One will be made Monday morning when he dedicates Chickamauga Dam on the Tennessee River near Chattanooga. The other will be given Monday afternoon at the dedication of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park at New Found Gap, on the North Carolina-Tennessee boundary.

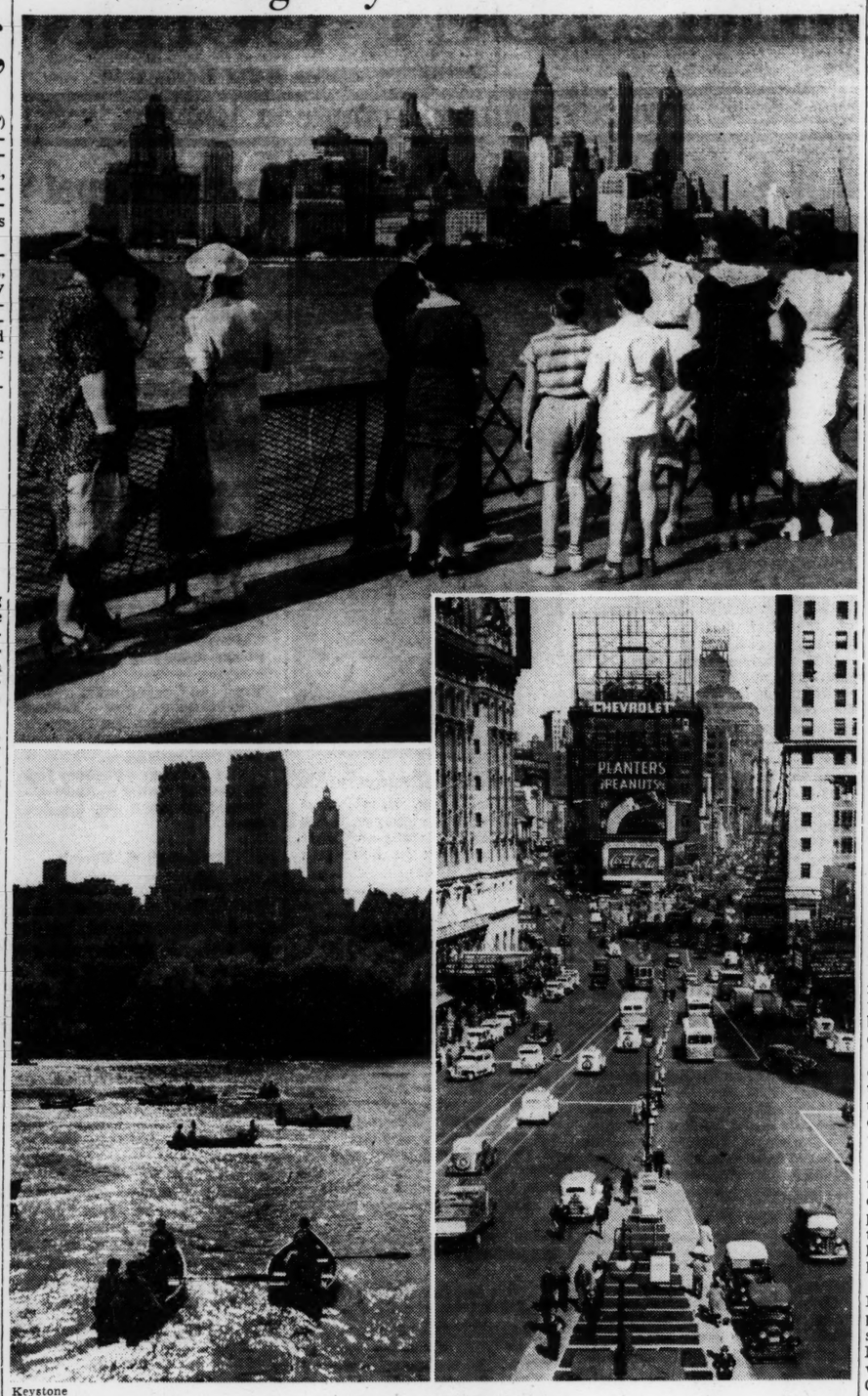
While nation-wide radio hookups are being arranged for the addresses, presidential aides said they definitely would not be campaign speeches.

Mr. Roosevelt has another talk on tap for tomorrow, but his assistants said it would be only of local interest. The occasion will be an annual reception for the President by Dutchess County neighbors who comprise the Roosevelt home club.

Harry L. Hopkins, retiring Secretary of Commerce, also will speak then.

Mr. Roosevelt kept another regular date yesterday by visiting the Duchess County Fair at Rhinebeck. Crown Princess Martha of Norway and two of her three children went along. The members of the Royal Family, refugees from German-dominated Norway, are guests at the Roosevelt Estate.

Where Highways and Sea Lanes Meet



Keystone

In and Around Manhattan

Upper: Skyline from ferryboat. Lower left: On the lake in Central Park. Lower right: View north from Times Square; shows straight Seventh Avenue cutting across winding Broadway.

Faith and Unity Bring Happiness to Britain

By Evelyn A. Montague

Written for the Associated Press

Evelyn A. Montague, of the Manchester Guardian, served with the British Expeditionary Forces as a war correspondent. He is a son of the late C. E. Montague, essayist and novelist.

LONDON—Britain today is a happy country! That is the strangest thing that has happened to us in all this strange year.

I am a happy man! My home has been broken up, my child is in one part of the country, my possessions in another. My wife and I are in a third, living in a stranger's house, overtaxed, overworked, uncertain of the future, cut off from most of our small pleasures, restricted in our movements, threatened with invasion.

But we are happier than we were twelve months ago.

Twenty-two years of unnatural living are behind the change. They began in 1918 when a million or two of our soldiers came home vowing that there should be no more war for any reason whatever.

Disappointed Nation

It was natural that exhausted men whose too simple hopes of the millennium had been disappointed, and who had been bloodily mishandled by some of their commanders, should feel that way for a time. But the temporary neurosis became a settled principle, buttressed by bad theology, slipshod logic, and plain materialism. It sank deep into British minds and has influenced all our policies ever since, usually for the worse.

It began to take extravagant forms as time went on. Ignoring all the evidence, we deluded ourselves that a tough revengeful people could be won away from their purpose by our disarmament.

Our more amiable qualities—readiness to believe other men's word, friendliness towards a beaten enemy—helped to foster the delusion.

Some of us became ashamed of our own warlike history and of the Empire which it had won for us; the world resounded with our cries of remorse.

Unkeepable Promise

We upheld the League of Nations with promises which we could not perform. We tried to persuade ourselves that we could tame the Italian lion by letting him run about loose, but keeping his food away from him.

In the end, the British Labor Party got itself into the ludicrous position of demanding that we should fight for the League of Nations, but not provide ourselves with the arms to do it, and the Conservative Party did neither.

War was the ultimate evil; we admitted no other.

Disillusion was slow and painful. It began for us in China, it went on in Abyssinia, Spain, Austria, Czechoslovakia. With deepening anger the British, one of the great fighting races of the world with a record of victory unbroken since the American Revolution, saw themselves outmaneuvered or elbowed aside when they tried to help the oppressed nations. But they clung to their theory that somehow things could be put right and justice done without violence. The hatred of war was still too strong in them for reason.

The End of a Dream

At last came Munich, with its scene of hysterical relief in the House of Commons and its fury of shame in the hearts of many Britons who could not make themselves heard. Happy or bitter, all of us knew then—or very soon afterwards—that the dream was over.

We took stock of our armaments and set to work to make good the years that the locust had eaten.

And all through the year that followed, as we tuned up our armament factories, built our air raid shelters and trained our civilian army, we grew more bitter as we realised more fully how we had been fooled.

The patience of the Government outlasted the patience of the people. On the eve of war, when Chamberlain made a speech in the House of Commons which suggested that he was ready to condone even the invasion of Poland, Arthur Greenwood got up to reply for the Labor opposition, and Government backbenchers, in an agony of shame and rage, cried out to him, "speak for England." Their voices were the voice of England taking charge at last, saying, "No more of these hesitations, this appeasement which leaves us in the end nothing but a choice between dishonors. Life is not so precious that we may compromise with tyranny and enslavement. We are going to fight until either this Nation or Hitler is destroyed."

The Voice of England

The Government listened to the voice of England. Two days later we were at war, and over all of us hung the certainty of loss and the destruction of hopes. But we were happy at last.

We have had bad times since then. We were distressed and worried by the "phony war" and angered by the retreat from Norway. There were black days when Leopold laid down his arms with a suddenness that invited a harder name, when our troops seemed inescapably trapped at Dunkirk, when Pétain withdrew France from the struggle and left us to fight alone.

When France surrendered it seemed for the first and last time that we might not win.

But the good times have outweighed the bad.

The rapturous ecstacy of the whole British people over the rescue of the B. E. F. from Dunkirk was not wholly, or even mainly, joy at the saving of husbands and sons.

Faith in Britain

It was the happiness of recovering our faith in ourselves.

From that moment this Nation was twice as formidable as it had been before.

We have had other rapturous moments, when Narvik or Oran or the River Plate showed that we had recovered our ancient knack of striking hard and quick, without waiting to apologize beforehand, when we knew that right was on our side.

We do not regret our lost Allies; we have more faith in ourselves.

Public confidence in victory is so complete that in the last month or two ordinary men's minds and talk have turned more and more to what we will make of Britain and the world after the victory

The mood of the moment is propitious for such discussion. The common purpose, passionately held, has drawn us all together; Britain has never been so united in living memory as it is today. It is a purpose for which we are ready, quite simply, to give everything we have. Already we have given much—comfort and money, family life, leisure, freedom of personal behavior.

Service Comes First

Comfort, though they have had more of it than most, has never been necessary to the British; if it had been, they would never have colonized the world. Now they are living uncomfortably (and rather liking it, incidentally), and the greed of personal ownership has receded from their minds. They are serving something outside themselves.

The result has been the growth in unexpected soil—men who used to be preoccupied with their own privileges and possessions—of a new sense of national comradeship and a new conscience. These feelings are beginning to work in ways that may make a better nation here when the war has been won.

So you see us—excited, interested, confident, frankly enjoying a situation which exactly suits our national temperament.

We have no exaggerated respect for one of our enemies and the most complete contempt for the other.

We are busy, pleased with what we have done so far, delighted to find that we can still enjoy discomfort and danger adventurously.

Do you wonder that we are happy?

Evansville, Indiana, Lad Wins $5,000 for 'Teen Age' Driver

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Gene Kennard, 18-year-old lad from Evansville, Ind., knows today how it feels to be acclaimed the best "teen age" driver in the United States and to win a silver trophy and a $5,000 university scholarship.

These awards were made, and lesser scholarships ranging from $2,000 to $100 each were handed to 47 other "teen age" drivers from the 47 other States by Edsel Ford, President of the Ford Motor Company on behalf of the Ford Good Drivers League at a World's Fair ceremony yesterday evening.

For two days the boys had been undergoing tests in highway safety which included night driving, examination writing and coping with a half dozen different highway-glare, fatigue and reaction gadgets at the Ford Pavilion. Brought to New York by the Ford Motor Company and each accompanied by a sponsor, which was often mother or father, the boys today were looking forward to two days of sight-seeing as reward for their labors.

$2,000 to Arizona Lad

Runner-up in the contest was another 18-year-old boy, Jimmie Hymer, Phoenix, Ariz., who received the $2,000 scholarship. Three scholarships of $500 each went to Lee Adams, 18, Alexandria, La.; Roger Lengnick, 18, Little Rock, Ark., and Don Svenkeson, 17, Minot, N. D.

Eight winners of $250 scholarships were Thelbert Boykin, 17, Bailey, N. C.; Donald S. Brown, 18, Caldwell, Idaho; Eugene Brunelle, Jr., 17, Somersworth, N. H.; Donald Curton, 18, Spring City, Tenn.; Cornelius Flynn, 16, Wilmington, Del.; Robert E. Irion, 17, Axtell, Kan.; Robert Morris, 18, Westerville, Ohio, and James Watson, 17, Lynchburg, Va.

Thirty five other contestants received $100 scholarships.

In presenting the awards, Mr. Ford announced that the first year of Good Drivers League had been so successful that the organization would be continued and be extended next year to include girl drivers of high-school age. Whereas 60,000 boys had enrolled since the League's inception this year, he said, he had received many letters from girls expressing disappointment that they were not included.

Now Girls Get Chance

"We deliberately omitted the girls from our first program," he declared, "not because we felt they would not be interested, but to keep our enrollment down until we had gained some experience. Now I am glad to say that next year girls will be included."

Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker, World War ace and President of Eastern Airlines, who delivered the more or less commencement-like address at the Ford Theater, stressed that in the America of the next few years to come, in which these boys would be playing a major part, there was going to be the necessity for hard work if the United States was to be made the greatest nation the world has ever seen.

"We have been spending millions teaching people how not to work," he said. "People have been taught that all they need is a college degree and then they can begin to draw fat salaries. We must get back to the spirit of our forefathers. We're all going to have to learn how to work again, and that means learning how to use our hands as well as our heads."

Captain Rickenbacker told the boys, who were accounted by all to be a particularly fine looking lot of young men, that Americans must learn to co-ordinate heads and hands and to back the effort with a new American spirit.

CBS Television Catching Color; Minor Set Change

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Bright eyes and blushes have entered the range of television, says a Columbia Broadcasting System report on color technique.

Paul W. Kesten, Vice-President, says the company expects to be broadcasting color in its commercial programs by Jan. 1. A private demonstration was made yesterday for James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

Mr. Kesten says a method developed by Dr. Peter C. Goldmark, CBS television engineer, makes color reception possible for sets already in use, with only minor adjustment and the addition of a simple attachment.

Dr. Goldmark simplified color television by finding a way to limit color to the standard waveband used for ordinary television. In previous experiments, three cameras sending on three wavebands were needed. Dr. Goldmark uses one camera which lays down alternating rows of colored dots, giving an effect of blended color in the image.

Mr. Kesten says present receiving sets without adjustment receive these color broadcasts in ordinary black and white tones.

Charm of New York as City Beguiles Tourist

By M. LeTour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Perhaps it may sound odd to suggest New York City as a fine place for a vacation, but actually the Big City offers more fun and recreation—summer or winter—than most people suspect; and such a vacation is extremely reasonable in cost.

First, there are "club-residences" in several parts of Manhattan, where the charge for a room begins at $8 a week, where the atmosphere is congenial and friendly, and the service excellent.

Then, for activities, there are countless sources of amusement, entertainment, and just sheer pleasure in this city that "has everything." For example, to start at the center and work out, there is Times Square, at one end of which the Times Building offers the news of the moment on a lighted strip somewhere around its third story. There is a gayety and a thrill about Times Square at night, not equaled anywhere else in the world, a feeling that you are at the center of all that is exciting, where anything might happen any minute and probably does.

At the lower tip of Manhattan is of course the Battery and the Aquarium. New York Harbor is one of the busiest ports in the world, and the Battery is the grandstand from which to watch it all; while for variety, it is only a step over to the Aquarium with its playful seals; the electric eel, which is agitated every hour or so for your amazement; and tanks full of strange fish to look at and wonder about.

One of the pleasantest things I have ever done in New York is to take an open-top Fifth Avenue Bus at Washington Square, where the line starts—making certain it is one marked 57th Street—and to ride on the top of it all the way up Fifth Avenue, across to Riverside Drive and on up the Hudson to the George Washington Bridge, the latter a sight worth going some distance to see. All this costs 20 cents, counting the bus coming back. There is another bus ride that is nice, too; it starts at the Pennsylvania Station and goes through Harlem, past Grant's Tomb, and on up to the Cloisters, that new and beautiful branch of the Metropolitan Museum in Fort Tryon Park. The Cloisters are breeze-swept and quiet, full of marvelous tapestries and medieval madonnas and grass and flowers; and from its terraces there is a breath-taking sight of the mighty Hudson, such as one gets nowhere else.

Some delicate, lovely, heart-stirring music is provided every Saturday afternoon at 5 o'clock from the Carillon in the Riverside Church next to Grant's Tomb. These bells are among the finest anywhere, and listening to a concert on them is an experience not soon to be forgotten. They also are played from 3:30 to 4:30 on Sundays.

Since one may not go abroad this year, New York is just the place for foreign food, foreign atmosphere, and foreign languages. Its foreign-born populations live in distinctly separated districts, and a visit to any of them will take you far away from the ordinary, into the exotic and strange. In Times Square and in several other locations, tourist information booths will gladly tell where the districts are and how to reach them.

Chinatown, for one example, is picturesquely jumbled, there is delicious food to be had in its restaurants, and it is near the Bowery and Manhattan Bridge. A short walk east from Pell Street in Chinatown, and one is at the water front, where in the days of Little Old New York the sailing ships used to tie up, their bowsprits overhanging the cobbled streets. Now, the high dark bridges loom across the Sound, but some of the atmosphere is still there, if one has just a little imagination.

So far we have not mentioned Rockefeller Center. The view from the roof of the RCA Building is worth spending 50 cents for; one can see even to Flushing Meadows and the Fair, when the day is clear. There always are radio broadcasts going on, many of which admit visitors, without charge, though it is well to write for tickets in advance to the more popular programs. Around the fountains and the open-air café in the Center are broad stone benches, where one may rest and read one's paper and watch the people passing by.

There is an excellent open-air cafeteria in the Central Park Zoo, where, after watching the monkeys and the black panther and the bears, one can eat delicious, inexpensive food under a gay umbrella.

V. F. W. Backs Conscription

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Veterans of Foreign Wars are urging compulsory peacetime military training, increased defense appropriations, and "legislation to tax the profits out of war."

Prior to adopting the resolution, the V. F. W. National Convention heard Brig. Gen. Frank D. Lackland of the United States Army Air Corps declare that in the air service "man for man and plane for plane, we are second to none."

"Many people appear to have the impression that Germany has some knowledge about aircraft that we do not possess," he continued.

"That's not true.

"The United States plane is superior to any they have in England or Germany. The United States has the best pilots in the world.

"No other nation can hold a candle to America in the matter of training pilots. Before the national defense expansion started, we were training 2,500 pilots a year. Now it will go up to more than 10,000 a year."

Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, National Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, appealed to the veterans for "a solid front in support of President Roosevelt and the Congress in their program of national defense and selective military training."

The V. F. W. resolution calls not only for peacetime military training but adoption of a universal draft system for use in case of war.

It urges "liberalized authorizations and increased appropriations of sufficient magnitude to withstand any possible aggression against the Western Hemisphere" and for modern mechanized fighting equipment.

To take "the profits out of war and preparation for war," the veterans favor "steeply graduated personal and corporation income taxes, so as more nearly to equalize the burden of war."

Employees' Group Assails Hatch Act

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 30 (AP)—The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees was on record today with a denunciation of the Hatch Act as restricting public workers' political activities.

Concurring in its executive board's report attacking the Federal law, the national convention yesterday declared the Federal Government was encroaching on State and local authority by limiting the political actions of employees of States, counties and municipalities.

The Hatch Act forbids partisan political activity by Federal employees or those of other Governmental units who get all or part of their salary from Federal funds.

Robert Welcomes Contracts Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Demands voiced by Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire for an investigation of defense contracts awarded the Atlanta Architectural firm of Robert and Company have brought word from Lawrence W. (Chip) Robert, Secretary of the Democratic National Committee and President of the firm, that he welcomed such an inquiry.

Senator Bridges told the Senate yesterday that Robert should be removed as Democratic secretary and read a statement showing that his firm had been awarded $931,560 in fees on naval construction contracts amounting to $26,859,081. Senator Bridges also asked that the Attorney General investigate the contracts.

Japanese Turn Back German Ship in China

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30 (AP)—The 1,040-ton German coastal steamer Hanna, with some 20 missionaries aboard, including Americans, returned to Shanghai today after having been stopped three times by Japanese warships in trying to reach the port of Kuaotao, south of Chekiang.

The passengers said the Hanna was halted the first time by a warning shot which landed only 100 yards away.

Japanese officials admitted Kuaotao was outside the "forbidden zone" which they are blockading to keep supplies from China, but insisted it would be dangerous for the Hanna to enter the port. They flatly refused to let the missionaries land there.

Hague Keeps Paper Ballots As Vote Machines Are Banned

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 30—Voting machines in Hudson County, where the Frank Hague Democratic organization consistently rolls up majorities that decide the New Jersey outcome in State and national elections, today had been declared unconstitutional by the County Board of Freeholders.

In a five-minute session, two months since the petition for an opinion was filed and on the eve of the deadline for the installation, the Board upheld the finding of Hudson County Counsel, J. Emil Walscheid, that the implementing legislative act was invalid. Mr. Walscheid contended that the change must be made by referendum, as provided in a prior law, and apply to all instead of only to first class counties, with Hudson and Essex Counties alone in New Jersey falling within this 600,000 population category. Essex now has the vote machine method.

New Jersey Republican forces seeking the installation in connection with charges of Hague organization ballot fraudulencies, today were considering legal recourse, but the possibility of a Supreme Court ruling in time for the 1940 election was seen as remote, since even a prompt opinion could be tied up by appeal.

Denouncing the Freeholders' action, Robert C. Hendrickson, State Senator and Republican candidate for Governor, declared that "all indicates that Hague arrogantly plans to show once more that he is the law in New Jersey and that the will of the machine is above any mere Act of the Legislature."

Senators Cancel Speeches at Rally

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP)—Senators Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho cancelled plans to address the emergency peace mobilization here tomorrow.

They withdrew from the scheduled program several days after the national labor committee of the Socialist Party charged that the rally was "Communist inspired" and Murray Plavner, Director of the National Foundation for American Youth, contended that "the Communist leaders" of the American Youth Congress had a hand in organizing the meeting.

The mobilization will be held Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 and 2 in the Chicago Stadium.

Fingerprinting Amuses A Grand Duchess

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Grand Duchess Marie Romanoff, niece of the last Tsar of Russia, was fingerprinted yesterday under the Alien Registration Act.

"It was very amusing," the New York fashion consultant said.

Along with other aliens in a big barnlike room, she answered the long list of questions required by law and had 16 prints taken of her fingers. Her only complaint was just before she dipped her ink-stained fingers into a solution of gasoline and liquid soap—"What a nice gooey mess."

Spanish Refugees to Mexico

LES VERRIERES, Franco-Swiss Frontier, Aug. 30 (AP)—France and Mexico have signed an agreement at Vichy whereby all Spanish refugees in France since the Spanish Civil War, numbering about 250,000, are to migrate to Mexico, it was reported last night.

It also was reported from Vichy that the Mexican Government was negotiating with Washington to charter United States ships to transport the homeless Spaniards to Mexico.

The agreement between France and Mexico was said to have been signed by Paul Baudouin, French Foreign Minister, and Louis Rodriguez for Mexico. The text is to be published Sept. 1.

Three conditions were reported attached to the agreement:

1. That transportation expenses and upkeep in France for the refugees from yesterday until their departure will be paid by the Mexican Government.

2. Mexico to accept all Spaniards without regard to creed or political beliefs, and

3. France reserves the right to hand over any common law criminal in the ranks of the refugees if the Spanish Government asks it to do so.

France since the Spanish Civil War and Mexico agreed with the Vichy Government last night to provide a haven for them, effective as soon as she can find means for transporting them.

Several hundred thousand dollars have been earmarked for establishing the refugees on agricultural and industrial projects by the Mexican Government and the Spanish Republican group.

President Cardenas' administration, already host to 11,000 refugees, regarded the Spaniards as highly desirable immigrants, the Government official said, and recently modified the naturalization laws to facilitate granting them citizenship.

The Spanish Republicans now in Mexico have found difficulty in making a living, and various refugee relief organizations, some financed by private groups in the United States, have contributed steadily to their maintenance.

Ship Problem

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 30 (AP)—Mexico tackled today the problem of how to bring 250,000 Spanish refugees across the Atlantic Ocean from France.

The refugees have been in

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Farm Group Has Plan To Offset Lost Marts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Farmers in the United States who have been trying, ever since the World War expanded their "plant," to reduce its size, are faced now with the need of making adjustments to a market shrunk still further by European policies of self-sufficiency and by actual blockade.

Latest figures of the United States Department of Agriculture show that continental European markets, which have now been closed, furnished in recent years an outlet for approximately one-third of the total of farm products exported from the United States. Drops in exports of canned and dried fruit, soy beans, and pork were particularly marked in May and June, according to the Department.

Farm Group Offers Program

A six-point program for handling the situation is offered by the American Farm Bureau Federation through its newly acquired expert in economics, Dr. J. K. Galbraith, borrowed from the faculty of Princeton University.

Here is the program:

1. Retain the present AAA control system so that production of basic export commodities may be kept within bounds.
2. Increase surplus stocks in storage.
3. Increase free distribution of surplus stocks to the needy at home.
4. Increase distribution of food among war refugees through the Red Cross.
5. Avoid taxes on consumption as far as possible in levying for defense funds.
6. Let the Government maintain what foreign trade it can get through development of trading machinery, possibly some form of cartel.

When all this is done, and when the Government has carried out its efforts to find new industrial markets for farm products, there is still likely to be a problem on agriculture's hands, farm leaders believe. Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, put forward his views on this subject at a recent southern farm conference.

"We may as well face the facts," he said. "Whether England holds out as a free capitalist nation or not, international trade with Europe, as we have known it through all of our history, is a thing of the past."

Aid of Industrial Outlets

While Germany controls so large a part of the continent, and while the present regime controls Germany, there is not likely to be any shift from the policy of self-sufficiency which Hitler encourages, said Mr. O'Neal. Some farm organization chiefs, among them Louis J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, believe the United States can do a great deal to increase its domestic market through finding new industrial outlets for products of the field and through keeping out imports. "The American market for the American farmer" is their slogan, and many farmers indorse it with enthusiasm.

Farm Bureau leadership, however, is not so optimistic about the ability of agrarian United States to get along without customers in Europe and other foreign parts. True, says Mr. O'Neal, foreign exports constitute only 5 per cent of our total national income. As a bare statistic that figure looks small. But turn it into terms of people, and note that nearly one-half of the United States cotton crop, on which 14,000,000 Americans depend, is sold abroad in normal times, and it looks quite different, he says.

"In addition to that, 40 per cent of our dried fruit is exported, along with 35 per cent of our tobacco, 20 per cent of our lard, 15 per cent of our canned fruits, and 10 per cent of our wheat and wheat flour."

Cutting off of foreign markets means a particularly hard blow to the South, dependent upon two large export crops, said Mr. O'Neal, himself a southern farmer. He urged the utmost co-operation with the South American countries in the effort to present a united hemisphere-front to Germany in any post-war trading deals.

A gleam of hope for the immediate future is seen by the United States Department of Agriculture in the prospect of a better domestic market, due to the increase in industrial production brought about by the defense program. Income for the full year 1940 will probably be larger than 1939.

'Isolationists' Ranks Split On 'Pinkish' Chicago Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A basic division in the ranks of the isolationists is spotlighted by charges that the so-called "Emergency Peace Mobilization" meeting here this coming week end has been inspired if not sponsored by Communists. The significance lies in the fact that the charges come not from the "interventionist" side, but chiefly from other isolationists.

Left high and dry by the almost identical foreign policy positions of the two major parties and their presidential candidates, those who do not accept the policy calling for aggressive actions by America as a means of self-preservation, have suddenly found violently squabbling elements within their own fold.

Arrangements; Quick Protests

The meeting here was arranged by a recently organized group called the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War. At once came blasts from several sources. First, Gene Tunney, Chairman of the National Foundation for American Youth, a conservative offshoot of the leftist American Youth Congress, announced in New York that his organization would expose the Chicago meeting as a "phony." Murray Plavner, National Director of the Foundation here, is now bent on, he says, "debunking" the mobilization move. He declared that its chief backers are leaders of "the Young Communist League and the American Youth Congress."

From the other side then, the headquarters of the National Socialist Party, came an even more outspoken denunciation. The party's Labor Committee declared in a warning to "labor, liberal, and peace groups," that the rally here is "Communist-inspired and controlled from end to end, and the direct creation of the Communist International's American agents, the Communist Party."

Meanwhile efforts of Joseph Curran, head of the National Maritime Union, a Committee of Industrial Organizations affiliate, and a backer of the peace meeting, stirred vigorous protests by trying to raise money for the affair through appeals to Committee of Industrial Organizations unions. Some 28 C. I. O. locals in New York not only turned him down, but shouted out to the effect that the program here would be playing right into the hands of the dictators of Europe.

Perhaps more important, are the others who have disassociated themselves from the rally simply by being conspicuous by their absence from the list of sponsors. Chief among these are the groups which banded together to sponsor the recent peace rally here at Soldiers Field, at which Col. Charles A. Lindbergh made his speech arguing for co-operation with Hitler if and when he subdued Britain. This meeting was sponsored by the Citizens Keep America Out of War Committee, which had behind it the Paul Revere's, a local patriotic organization, representative of the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the D. A. R., and the Chicago Tribune. Also seen among those in the rather small crowd were members of the German-American Alliance, attending in response to an urgent radio appeal by leaders of the group.

Capt. William J. Grace, prime mover in the Soldiers Field rally, is among the isolationists who join Mr. Tunney in his attack on the other meeting, to be held at the Stadium.

"The Communists," he says, "are trying to sell a bill of Red goods by taking advantage of the recognized determination of the American people to stay clear of European quarrels."

Among the other "peace" groups which are not officially associated with the Stadium meeting are, the National Council for Prevention of War, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Peaceways, The Fellowship of Reconciliation, and the War Resisters' League.

Among the Sponsors

Among the sponsors of the Stadium meeting are: The Chairman, the Rev. John B. Thompson, a Presbyterian minister at Norman, Okla., and Chairman of the Southern Conference on Human Welfare; Meyer Adelman, Regional Director of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) in Milwaukee; other union leaders, both C. I. O. and A. F. of L., several editors, and Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. workers; Theodore Dreiser, author; Rockwell Kent, artist; Georges Seldes, author, and Oswald Garrison Villard, editor.

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Homes and Inhabitants Typify Contented Ways

Hillbillies High on List of Good Americans

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the twenty-sixth article.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SUNBRIGHT, Tenn. — I have just seen a movie, portraying Tennessee hillbillies. It pictured them as lazy, dirty, stupid, more attached to whiskey jugs and feuds than to anything else.

I am not a Tennessean and not a hillbilly, for I was born and raised in a state with no mountains and no woods, such as form the natural habitats of hillbillies. However, I am an American and at a moment when we are trying to unify and strengthen our nation, I deplore the degrading of a worthy group of our people to the position of laugh-provoking monkeys. I grieve to see Americans ridicule their fellows and then lightly sing "God Bless America"! It's a sacrilege.

Let me tell of a brief sojourn of mine among hillbillies.

I recently set out to visit the tiny village of Rugby, lying in a very thinly settled, forest area of north central Tennessee; it is seven miles from a main road and scores of miles from a large city. I was traveling by bus and wondered what means of locomotion I'd find to cover those seven miles. I supposed I'd have to walk it.

When I got off the bus, at a cross roads distinguished by nothing more than a very modest corner grocery, I saw an old Chevrolet waiting with a prospective passenger. A middle-aged and a young mountaineer had brought grandpa over to send him to Chattanooga. Grandpa was spry, wiry, tall, with no peculiarities except his mountain brogue and great self-confidence.

After his departure I eagerly asked the two men remaining with their old Chev beside the road, whether they were going back toward Rugby.

Republicans, Baptists, Farmers

"Right through it," they answered.

"Well, can I take Grandpa's place?" I asked.

"Sure can," they replied.

Then I ran into the drab corner grocery and asked if I could leave my two pieces of baggage there.

"Sure can," said the store keeper.

After that I rode off to Rugby with father and son Hillbilly. Both knew a great deal about politics, both were unequivocally opposed to Herr Hitler, thought America should help England, and were going to vote for Mr. Willkie.

"Why?"

"Oh, we've always been Republicans," said the son.

"And Baptists," added the father.

"And farmers, I reckon?" suggested I.

They assented, but added that Son was working in Muncie, Indiana. He was home for an eight days vacation. Father had a farm and said he was getting along "right well." He produced garden truck, fruit, poultry, milk. Had no trouble marketing it. Was very proud of his mountains and proud of Tennessee.

Son said, "I like these here woods better'n a movie. Never got lonesome in 'em."

When we parted my benefactors vehemently refused even to consider accepting anything for taking me to Rugby.

They are poor, self-reliant, hardy, loyal—a very valuable type of American. They send their children to school, go to church, dearly love their mountains, highly prize individual freedom, strive to get ahead.

After the day at Rugby I came back to the cross roads with the rural mail carrier, in a small, almost new Ford truck. His wife also was with him, so we three crowded into the one and only seat.

"Do you always come?" I asked the wife.

"In the summer; I have to teach school in the winter," she said.

Every day this young man and his wife take a ride in Tennessee's beautiful woods. It seemed a very romantic job.

"Keep the Change"

Since I was on the outside, I put the mail into the boxes. In one case a Mrs. Tomkins, whom we found waiting by her mail box, wanted a money order for Montgomery Ward. It was for four dollars, and she gave us $10. We didn't have enough change, so promised to leave it the next day. Mrs. Tomkins was content.

Mr. Sorski had left a letter and 10 cents in his box; we took them both and left him seven cents. How a lone Pole ever got settled in those woods seemed a mystery to me. It was to the mail man also.

The mail man, who is a native, inherited 500 acres of land from his native father, who was also a mail man. It's good land, capable of producing lots of potatoes. Trees grow on most of it. He'll sell them some day.

"Twice as many people could live here," he asserted and added, "I wonder why they don't come?"

"Life here is too hard," I suggested.

"'Tain't hard at all," he objected. "If you work a third of the time, you can make a good living here. Work don't bother us much."

I stopped at the corner grocery and the storekeeper refused to take anything for looking after my baggage.

The mail man took me eight miles down the main road and left me at the tiny mountain town of Sunbright, to wait for a bus.

I found an enterprising settlement of hillbillies, who live in fairly good houses, work in a lumber mill, run stores and restaurants, have a very clean hotel, filling stations, a big brick school, and two churches.

I saw a tall, graying, distracted man accost another man in a store and say, "I have very bad news. I've got to go 25 miles at once with my family; will you take me in your car?"

"It's out of whack," the man in the store said, "but I'll find a way to take you."

The distressed man went on to a garage and asked. Then he went into a "Cafe"; after which I lost track of him. Five minutes later I saw him at a street corner and heard the man who had been in the store, ask him, "Get it fixed up?"

"Yep," said the distressed man, "Joe's goin' to take us." Everyone seemed very sympathetic toward him.

Hard-boiled?—Well, Maybe

At a garage a man dressed in overalls was showing a new baby off to three other working men. They looked like a hard-boiled lot, but were giving that tiny, white, clean baby a line of very soft "tootsie, wootsie" talk. I guess they like babies.

At a drug store which also serves as a bus station, I met the manager of a local oil-producing enterprise. There are 16 active wells around Sunbright; a refinery, and a distributing plant in it. The manager, who hails from Pennsylvania and has worked up from the position of well-driller, seemed a very worthy personality. Practically all his employees are local men—hillbillies. He finds them efficient, loyal, and reliable. They are good as master mechanics, truck drivers, accountants.

This manager told me of an enterprising native, living on a side road, about 15 miles from Sunbright. The hillbilly had spent a while in Florida and learned expert gardening. He returned home and bought 500 acres of woodland at one dollar an acre. He cleared it and planted it to potatoes. The oil men gave him oil on credit. Another firm sold him machinery on the same terms.

The potato man gathered one crop of potatoes and bought 500 acres more of land. Then a 1,000 more. Now he has four plots of 500 acres, each planted to potatoes one year and to clover three. The yield is enormous, the market excellent, profits good. For two years the potato man didn't pay the oil men a cent. Now he is able to pay cash for everything. It is hoped this area will develop into a gardening center.

The oil man seems to take great pride in helping people. He said he was a Methodist.

"Is there any Congregational Church around here?" I asked.

"Yes, about six miles up the road," he answered. "It is in the Community where Bruce Barton lived as a boy. The church was in debt and Bruce Barton and I paid the debt off. I didn't give much, but helped a little. He gave 500, say, and I five."

"But I thought you were a Methodist," I said.

"I believe in all sincere churches," he answered.

The oil man said he hoped to live his whole life among the Tennessee mountain people. "Some are very good," he said, "a few very bad; most, ordinary folks, plodding ahead."

Most of us Americans are like that. I think we should be less flippant, less cynical, and more eanest in helping each other plod ahead.

Bipartisan Congressmen Seek To Use CCC and NYA for Defense

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—A bipartisan group of Congressmen has been working quietly, one of their number said, on a proposal to expand the Civilian Conservation Corps and National Youth Administration programs to permit training of skilled workers required for national defense by building air fields and highways.

A member of the group said privately that the proposal, calling for as much as a 50 per cent increase in both the CCC and NYA, would be presented to President Roosevelt soon.

The legislator said the scheme was along the lines followed by the Germans in organizing their labor battalions. The young workers could learn to handle and repair trucks, tractors and other mechanized equipment needed in support of combatant forces, he added.

"A point that has not been sufficiently emphasized in connection with this defense program," he continued, "is that for every man you have in the front line, you need 20 trained men behind the lines."

Asked whether the Army might take over direction of the non-combatant training, the legislator said, "Quite the reverse will be the case." He pointed out that only 15 per cent of CCC enrollees were of draft age.

Journey's End

RED LAKE FALLS, Minn. (AP)—Jule H. Lasha has completed a 311,232-mile journey, using 100 horses and 27 automobiles. He has retired as a rural mail carrier after 31 years on a 32-mile route.

Unveil Bronze In Highlight Of Cooper Honors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 30 (AP)—A heroic-size bronze statue of James Fenimore Cooper, author of the "Leatherstocking" tales, will be unveiled by the young namesake and great-great-grandson of America's famous novelist here tomorrow in what will be the highlight of the celebration of the Cooper sesquicentennial anniversary. Owen D. Young, Chairman of the James Fenimore Cooper Sesquicentennial Committee, will preside at the dedication ceremonies, which are under the auspices of the New York State Historical Association and Union College. Other speakers will be Dr. Dixson Ryan Fox, President of the State Historical Association, and of Union College, and Prof. William Lyon Phelps of New Haven, Conn.

The unveiling of the statue will be followed by a large pageant on a huge open air stage at Doubleday Field tomorrow night and Sunday night. The pageant, with a cast of more than 400 persons, will depict scenes in and around Cooperstown during the past 150 years.

The celebration, which will close Sunday night, centers on the arrival here of James Fenimore Cooper as a baby with his father and mother and their other children from Burlington, N. J., in 1790. Four years earlier William Cooper, the father, had founded the village of Cooperstown on the wilderness shore of Lake Ostego. This village was later to become the setting of two of James Fenimore Cooper's novels, "The Deer Slayer" and "The Pioneers."

Today Iroquois Indians, early white settlers, "Red Coats," Revolutionary soldiers in their buff and blue, gentlemen in long britches and long-tail coats, the village parson in his clerical garb, and wedding guests in early nineteenth century costumes, mingle here with modern historians, professors and authors. All are in Cooperstown to the celebration and the meeting of the State Historical Society, which began at the Otsega Hotel yesterday with addresses by Mayor Rowen D. Spraker, Waldo Ellsworth, Throop Wilder, and Della T. Lutz, all of Cooperstown.

N. C. Police School Set for October

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—A series of monthly police schools drawing on the Federal Bureau of Investigation, state and county officials, for instructional service, and designed to reach every law-enforcement official in North Carolina, will be held at Chapel Hill during the coming year, under the sponsorship of the Institute of Government, in co-operation with Federal agencies.

Prof. Albert Coates, the Institute's director, has been associated with it since it was first launched and has seen it grow from an "endeavor" to a State-wide success. Final arrangements have been completed, he said, and the first school has been tentatively set for Oct. 18-25. Similar seven-day schools will follow at intervals through next May.

Hobby of Making Miniature Wagons Leads to Airplane Experiment Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLENDALE, Calif.—As a direct result of the highly technical training which Ivan Collins of this city gained in following his hobby—the building of miniature horse-drawn vehicles—the young collector is now doing work on experimental planes at the Lockheed aircraft factory.

Following an interest he had in the history of American wagons since early boyhood, Mr. Collins several years ago began to reproduce on a scale of 1½ inches to the foot, some of the vehicles that have played a prominent part in the growth of this country.

Today, his collection includes 12 of the most picturesque types, from the old Conestoga, built by the Pennsylvania Dutch and reflecting their craftsmanship as boat-builders, down to the modern express wagon.

Designed to help preserve some of the color and romance of vehicular history, Mr. Collins' models cover virtually every type of wagon. There is a reproduction of a famous old ten-ton freighter, and a miniature of the gracefully designed Victoria models. His latest, now under construction, is an exact reproduction of an old hook-and-ladder wagon, after an original owned by 20th Century-Fox Studios. The next two that he plans to build are the gas generator wagon used to provide gas for hydrogen balloons designed by Prof. Thaddeus Lowe and employed during the Civil War, and the borax wagon used in Death Valley.

Mr. Collins, a native of Dufur, Ore., began his hobby while working as an actor. He says that his collection is only just started and that he hopes to continue the work and perhaps write a book under a research fellowship.

His work on experimental airplanes, some of them miniatures for wind-tunnel tests, would not have been possible, Mr. Collins says, but for the highly technical skill he gained following his hobby.

Spokane Headquarters For Irrigation Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—The Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics has opened an office in Spokane as headquarters for studies connected with the settlement and development of the Columbia Basin irrigation project in Central Washington. Here a vast area of 1,200,000 acres will be available for reclamation and development when the Grand Coulee Dam is finished.

Philippine School Law Seen as Foe of Democracy

By Walter Robb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA, Aug. 30—The Philippines have made a new public-schools law ostensibly to cope with the problem of free primary schooling for all Philippine children. It seems that its actual effect will not be that at all, and the conservative yet outspoken Philippines "Free Press" expresses the opinion that if the Philippine school system survives the law it will only be because the system is beyond destruction. It is thought possible that the law will promote private schools, including parochial schools, and along with them, caste and class distinctions gravely opposed to healthful democracy in the Philippines.

In the Philippine Assembly, where the law was fashioned under leadership of Speaker Jose Yulo, sugar-planter and mill-owner, there is perhaps no member who patronizes the public schools; for it seems that every member patronizes private schools. As Assemblymen exemplify the ruling Philippine class, or land-owning caste, here in itself would seem to be the beginning of social segregations. Sons and daughters of these assemblymen, coming from the private schools and commencing to exercise their inherited advantages and privileges, will continue the leadership in politics of their fathers. But young men and women rising through the public schools will begin on another, and obviously a lower, political footing.

The poor, who are the majority, suffer exceedingly, it would appear, under the new law.

Will Go Hungry

The four primary school years, and the three elementary, are telescoped together into a total of five years. This excludes, of course, adequate preparation for high school, since even in the seven years now given primary and elementary work the preparation for high school has been inadequate. Boys and girls likely to go into high school and college will, if their families can at all manage it, leave the new public schools and go to the private schools. High school and college, practically speaking, will be barred to the poor.

While children will start attending private schools when they are five or six years old, or perhaps younger, in kindergartens and in public schools children will not be enrolled until they are nine years old. This means that families will go hungry, if need be, to scrape tuition together for private schools. Most families will be unable to do this, however. Thus caste distinctions will begin early in childhood.

Once a child is enrolled, when it is nine, it must be pledged to remain in school the whole five years. In case of failure to comply, the minimum fine is $10 and the maximum $25, this sum being more than half the average cash income of Philippine families in one year. This is not taken as a genuine encouragement to education.

Philippine society is agrarian in character. Under the new law, child labor in the fields is enhanced by the new arrangement of the term and its vacation periods. The long vacation of 10 weeks may now fall in the hot season, which should soon tell adversely on juvenile health in the islands. Even plants, in the Philippine hot season, take vacations.

Three Avenues Open

In three ways, under the new law, poor families may be constrained to keep their children out of school altogether. They may procure doctors' certificates that the children are too poor of health to go to school, or they may certify they are too poor to send their children to school, or it may be certified that no school within three kilometers of their home is available. Planters can use these provisos greatly to their advantage in securing illiterate tenant families to work their fields.

Illiteracy is very high in Yulo's home province, where the general stratification of society is a few rich planter- and mill-owning families, and a mass of poor field- and mill-working families. Two families may be imagined as applying to a planter (who uses only the select private schools) for work. Each of these poor families has three children of school age in it; that is, three children more than nine years old. One family tries to keep its children at school, the other keeps its children out of school under the "Yulo-law" certificates. It is the latter family, the children growing up without schooling, that gets a field to work; the family that schools its children is sent away. Yet word comes down from the plantation house that if this family too will forget the nonsense of schools for the poor and provide itself with the convenient certificates, so its children can work in the fields and help around the homestead, the planter will be kind enough to give this family a field to cultivate.

Hunger is the sole recourse against this argument. The ambitious family yields, and illiteracy takes another leap forward in the Philippines.

Britain Requests Paish to Return

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP) — The British Embassy said today that Sir George Paish, British economist, had been advised to return to England as soon as possible as a result of charges by Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana that he was a propagandist seeking to get the United States into the war.

An embassy spokesman said Sir George had been told by the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador, that it would be in the interest of better Anglo-American relations for him to leave the country.

Sir George is now at Larchmont, N. Y. The Embassy said it had not been advised when he would leave but hoped it would be soon. It was said that he was in the country as a private citizen and the embassy could only advise him to leave.

Skouras Indicted

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—George P. Skouras, part owner of the largest chain of independent motion picture theaters in the United States, was indicted today by a Federal Grand Jury for conspiring to bribe former United States Circut Court Judge Martin T. Manton, now in prison.

GRANT'S
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Always full of interesting things
Women's and Children's Wear, Linen, Soft Furnishings, Furniture, China, Glass, Hardware, Electrical Fittings.
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BOSCOMBE
BOURNEMOUTH
WEYMOUTH

Foreign Peiping Typifies An International Quality

New walls of Peiping, today, are metaphorically "made in Japan." A trip to the ancient capital of China has just been made by the Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor. The following is the last of three stories telling of his visit.

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING—Never before has foreign Peiping been so conscious of its international quality. Two wars have done this. First the Sino-Japanese hostilities beginning in 1937 made everyone conscious of a situation of "Japan vs. The Rest." Although that situation still prevails, the new World war has introduced fresh complications and problems.

There was, to begin with, the question of how the historic Legation Quarter was going to be affected by the very beginning of the affair last autum. Since the Germans, who even lack extraterritoriality, have no legation guard, the situation was not at first acute.

But Italy has a guard, like Britain, and with Italy's entrance into the fray there was the same danger of local clashes. Arrangements were made for preservation of the status quo by keeping the guards' recreational times separated, and all has remained peaceful but a bit strained.

Peiping now has only one daily newspaper in English—the former American-owned Peking Leader, subsequently taken over by Chinese, and with the Japanese occupation, calmly taken in hand by the Nipponese as a matter of course and re-named the Peking Chronicle.

Edited by Germans

It has German editors and its news consists mostly of fact and fiction distributed by the Japanese Domei news agency, supported by Germany's Transocean and with spots of Britain's Reuter and Italy's Radio Roma.

Some of its local news is interesting and enlightening, if one has the patience to plow it out. For example, a new Japanese shrine is inaugurated on the ground formerly occupied by the old Chinese examination halls, and 10,000 Japanese visit it the first day!

Also there is news of a new currency control; travelers are henceforth to be allowed to carry only a maximum of $50 Manchukuo currency (about $3.50 U. S.), to be exchanged at border stations into the North China Federal Reserve Bank note, on coming into North China from Manchuria, and the same amount will be allowed in traveling the other way.

The former $200 limit has been abolished and "this step is deemed urgently necessary in view of huge sums of money Chinese laborers returning from Manchuria are bringing back to North China every year, which greatly accelerates the inflationary tendency." As these laborers went north to get money for their families, they are left in a difficult position.

Hints in Advertisements

An echo of war is found in the daily notice of the Netherlands Chargé d'Affaires that a German firm no longer is authorized to act as agents of the Netherlands Insurance Company. Donald Duck points at a notice of Toshin Co., Ltd., that "Summer Has Come! ! from Tablewares of Glass Made." Just above, Seijido & Co., announces the arrival of new American and German phonograph records which are described in the following terms: "Western music records, symphony, orchestra, light dance music, swing, hot, sweet jazz. Richness stock of records. Wrist and pocket watches."

In the field of entertainment, American "movies" rule the roost rather thoroughly although they are not of the most up-to-date type and there is much complaint over the new high prices for admission to theaters not notable for air-conditioning or other amenities.

The Peking Central Broadcasting Station XGAP announces two frequencies, one for Chinese broadcasts and the other for Japanese. Its daily program starts off at 8 a. m. with a "Hsin Min Drill," evidently patriotism in the new pattern, followed by a Japanese language lesson, then records of dramatic and modern songs, a news review, market prices, more patriotism in the form of a "Lecture on Hsin Min Doctrine," more records (this time of "modern songs," a time signal from Tokyo at 11:50 a. m. (and Peiping, incidentally, is on "Tokyo time" an hour ahead of "sun time" but right in step with Shanghai's "summer time")—and so on through the day with more similar material including news.

The Evening Program

Then follow Chinese storytelling, another Japanese language lesson at 6:30 p. m., a "Youth Program," official reports, a 9:39 p. m. Tokyo time signal and other such matters representing all in all a Chinese edition of the type of program served up in Japanese by the official stations in Japan.

A foreign program is offered by the same station, the offerings including a variety of music—dance, light classical, violin, and vocal solos—and news. It doesn't appear to be regarded as essential to impart a knowledge of the Japanese language to foreigners.

Hitherto all this broadcasting has been by Japanese, but from now on it appears that a new group, Sino-Japanese in composition, is to take over. This is in line with the trend of the Peiping times but actually it appears that where Chinese and Japanese mix for common endeavor, it is invariably the Japanese who provide all the direction and most of the energy.

In fairness a Japanese formerly resident in Hsinking, Manchuria, should here be quoted; he says that in Manchukuo the native Manchurians have been steadily developing in knowledge and technical ability, and that the result has been to give more jobs into their hands while the Japanese stepped out.

Japanese Firms Dominate

Completing a survey of the international aspects of Peiping as disclosed by the Peking Chronicle, any observer would inevitably be struck by the way Japanese firms dominate the list of advertisers.

It is true that there are notices by British and German hotels, the Peiping Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association, St. Stephen's College of Hong Kong, and a French jeweler, among others, with the Cinema Roma taking prominent place among the movie advertisers; but the bulk of the paid space is taken by such companies as the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd., a Japanese yeast firm, the Kitashina Kaihatsu Kabushiki Kaisha (North China Development Co., Ltd.) and the Japanese-dominated banking institutions headed by the Federal Reserve Bank whose notes are so freely spendable in startlingly large amounts under current conditions.

Shipping ads of the belligerent powers have been out of print everywhere for some time, but for the one American line there are displays of two Japanese companies. Foreign enterprise is not yet departed—but it seems to be well on its way.

Premier Opposes Individual Peace For South Africa

CAPETOWN, Union of South Africa, Aug. 30 (AP)—Premier Jan Christian Smuts, declaring "what happened to Rotterdam could happen to Pretoria or Johannesburg," fought back in the Union's House or Assembly last night against a motion by Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog calling for immediate steps to make a separate peace with Germany and Italy.

South Africa can have but one peace," said the Premier, "and that is a peace through victory."

General Hertzog asserted Great Britain, abandoned by France, was prosecuting the war in a spirit of despair and that the war was "hopelessly lost."

General Smuts replied: "South Africa will not run away from her friends." The debate continued.

Patman Nazi Case Is Given Rehearing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Dies Committee had under advisement today a report of its subcommittee exonerating Carl Byoir, New York publicity man, of accusations made by Representative Wright Patman (D) of Texas that he was a Nazi propagandist.

Mr. Byoir told the Committee yesterday that daily threats had been made to him as a result of Mr. Patman's charges about two months ago.

The subcommittee had made its report some time ago, but the full committee reopened the matter yesterday and heard both Mr. Patman and Mr. Byoir. Mr. Patman repeated his acusations and Mr. Byoir denied them.

Mexico Places Hope In Foreign Oil Sales

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 30 (AP)—Mexico turned a hopeful eye toward European belligerents today as possible customers for its oil industry in the belief their reserves are running low.

Vicente Cortes Herrera, General Manager of the industry which the Government expropriated from foreign companies, expressed this belief in a statement to the Mexican people and to the Petroleum Workers Union. He said foreign sales must be increased "to avoid the ruin of the industry."

The union has opposed economies which President Cardenas ordered in a reorganization of the industry. Monthly sales since the 1938 expropriation have declined from $2,100,000 to $300,000, Senor Cortes Herrera said, although internal sales have increased 20 per cent.

DOBBS
"Cross Country"
America's Favorite Lightweight Fall Hat
$5
Ware Pratt Co.
Main St. at Pearl, Worcester

Denholm & McKay Co.
WORCESTER, MASS.
Famous for Quality and Fashion

British Control of Sea Limits Africa's Role in War; Free French Empire Throws Support to England

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How large is Africa destined to loom in this war?

Although so far the Germans have proved that many apaprently fantastic undertakings can be achieved through the audacious use of properly co-ordinated plans and suitable material, it seems problematical that any Nazi effort in Africa can produce results commensurate with the effort required. Distances are too great, areas too extensive.

France has opened a great trans-Sahara road connecting Algiers and Dakar in French Senegal, but Britain's control of the sea link between Marseilles and Algiers, makes the new highway of little use to Germany for military purposes.

A group of Germans is reported to have arrived at Dakar. While it is possible that these men may be exploring opportunities for stirring up trouble for Britain in Africa, it seems more probable that Germany is preparing to inaugurate communication by air with South America via Dakar, so it can free itself in some small measure from the restrictions imposed by the British blockade.

South Africa's Role

It is true that the Commonwealth of South Africa has shown only a lukewarm interest in the war in Europe, and that the strong Boer element, although reconciled to the Union, accepts allegiance to the British Empire merely as a matter of convenience.

However, Germany could not obtain active Boer support in 1914, and now it has practically no Boer sentiment in its favor, since the Boer relishes the idea of German domination even less than British suzerainty. The most that Germany has gained in the Dominion is the isolationist movement led by ex-Premier Hertzog, which calls for negotiating peace with Germany.

Moreover, Italy's attempted invasion of Kenya Colony, and the overrunning of the Netherlands have done much to swing South African sentiment toward Britain.

British Navy Holds Key

As long as Britain's Navy continues in command of the seas, it does not appear to be possible for the Axis powers, even with the facilities of the French Colonies at their command, to undertake large-scale operations in Africa.

However, one conclusion is inevitable. Should Britain lose the war, the map of Africa will be redrawn to give Italy and Germany their choice of colonies.

In sharp contrast with the early months of the World War, Africa, until recently, had experienced no fighting.

In the World War, German colonies scattered throughout Africa resisted until supplies, the replenishment of which was rendered impossible by Britain's control of the seas, became exhausted.

Germany's African colonies in 1914, comprised the Cameroons, Togoland, German East Africa, and German Southwest Africa. Their total area was some 1,030,000 square miles with an estimated population of 12,000,000, of which only some 18,000 were Germans.

German Hopes in 1914

In several of these colonies, the Germans, despite their small number, expected successfully to resist the Allies. They based their hopes upon being able to instigate a Boer uprising in South Africa, and the ability of Turkey to foment a Holy War among the Moslems in North and Central Africa.

Neither hope was realized, although an excellently trained native army in German East Africa was able to continue resistance for more than two years before the paralyzing effect of British sea power brought about its surrender.

Germany, in an attempt to circumvent the blockade, projected the supply of essentials to East Africa by Zeppelin flights, but this plan was placed in operation too late, and the Zeppelin that was making the initial flight was, with its goal almost in sight, recalled by radio when the German Colonial Army was forced to capitulate.

Lost All Colonies

The Treaty of Versailles stripped Germany of all its colonial possessions, leaving Italy today the only enemy of Britain with holdings in Africa.

When modern Italy emerged as a united country in 1870, it possessed none of the vast colonies the Roman Empire had established along the African littoral of the Mediterranean, but it did have colonial aspirations, and cast covetous eyes on Tunisia where many Italians had settled. However, in 1881, a frustrated Italy saw Tunisia taken under the French flag as a protectorate, later to become a colony of France.

Britain's interest in the Suez Canal brought about its domination of Egypt and the Sudan, and Italy, finding nothing better, had to content itself with acquiring Eritrea on the Red Sea and Italian Somaliland.

Italians Checkmated

Italy's subsequent attempts to establish a protectorate over Ethiopia met with such decided repulses at Dogali in 1889 and Adowa in 1896 that its advance in East Africa was effectively halted for almost 40 years.

In North Africa, Tripoli, now known as Libya, and long a dependency of Turkey, was made the subject of an "incident" in 1911, and the following year was proclaimed an Italian colony.

The half-hearted acquiescence of Great Britain and France in this procedure was largely due to the dubious value they placed upon a semi-desert area containing almost no natural resources.

As is well known, the failure of the Treaty of Versailles to give Italy adequate consideration in the allocation of colonies taken from Germany, caused bitter resentment, and resulted in Italy's present alliance with Germany.

Duce's Colonial Empire

However, before this pact became an actuality, Signor Mussolini had flaunted his determination to acquire colonies for Italy in the face of the League of Nations, when, in 1936 Italy's long standing aspirations concerning Ethiopia took active form, and that country was overrun and added to the growing African Empire of the Italians.

Italy's present strategy in Africa is predicated upon the conviction that it must be supreme in the Mediterranean; be free to find room for its teeming millions of inhabitants, and to control the sources of raw materials it requires.

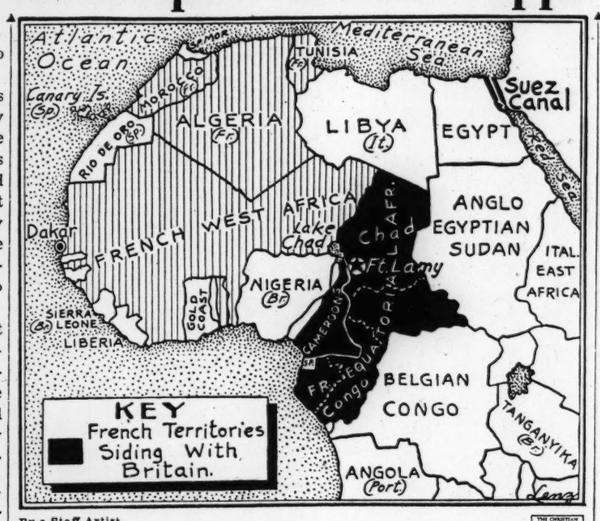
The immediate strategical objective of Italy is to dominate all of northeastern Africa, carrying with it control of the Suez Canal, the resources of Egypt, and the oil fields of Iraq. As a corollary, the British fleet will be forced from the grip it now holds on the eastern Mediterranean.

But it remains to be seen if Italy is in a position to project the campaign necessary to attain this objective.

The small-scale operations recently concluded against British Somaliland, an area Britain deemed of insufficient importance to defend with any force, affords no stepping-stone for further operations, although it did give Il Duce material with which to engage the attention of his restless people.

Breaking the British hold on Egypt, will, under existing conditions, require a great military effort on the part of Italy. Britain's fleet overshadows any naval effort Italy can bring to bear, and reduces Italian sea communications with Libya to the status of blockade running with attendant vicissitudes.

Limited communications can be maintained by air and via the French Colony of Tunis, but the long haul over the single military road across Libya, precludes supplying any considerable force by this means. Nor can the logistics of a sizable force be handled by air transportation.



By a Staff Artist

French African Possessions

Shaded and blackened sections indicate French possessions in North Africa. The blackened areas denote the Lake Chad and French Congo territories which have thrown in their lot with the British in their struggle against Germany.

New Raid on Capitals

Continued from Page 1

over these important points and they were unable to see any external evidence of damage. Workmen were coming and going normally and there was no evidence of cleanup squads.

That no damage was seen does not necessarily prove that none was done.

The Siemens works are so large that one could probably search them for a whole day and still never be sure some one bomb had not struck perhaps an inner courtyard of a remot unit.

However, it has been established that from external observation the power station is functioning and the Siemens works carries on with all appearance of normal conditions. No hangars at the Tempelhof airfield appear to have been hit.

Location of Hits Concealed

The only damage officially allocated was to houses in a street near the Tempelhof. Other hits were admitted, but the location was kept secret. If military objects of importance were hit, the authorities would undoubtedly keep it concealed if possible to prevent giving valuable information to the enemy.

The official contention, widely presented in the press, is that the English bombers are attacking only civilian dwellings. Therefore only such hits are publicly conceded. If anything else had been hit it would probably be impossible to report it.

Your correspondent was not invited to accompany the tour of inspection on the morning after the bombing, but he has full confidence in the reliability of the Press Association men who were. Independent individual tours of inspection are impossible. The number of bomb explosions your correspondent heard on both nights would lead to the assumption that a certain amount of unreported damage occurred, but where and how serious must be guesswork.

Berlin's Complacency Upset

However the importance of the two raids does not lie in the physical damage done. Until this week the vast majority of Berliners basked in the comfortable conviction that no enemy plane could penetrate Berlin's multiple rings of antiaircraft defenses.

That not even an attempt to do so had been made during nearly a year of war not only enhanced the sense of security of the inhabitants, but also fostered that feeling produced by National Socialism that somehow the German is so superior that things which happen to Poles or Dutchmen or Frenchmen simply cannot happen to Germans.

The feelings of superior rights and superior security are closely knit. The immunity of Berlin during all these months seemed a sort of physical confirmation to them of the doctrines of National Socialism.

Now has come an intrusion on that sense of security. English planes not only dropped bombs on Berlin but they did so with a disturbing ease.

No Plane Shot Down

Official Air Force reports claim one plane shot down on its return fight after the first raid and another on the way toward Berlin before the last.

But Berliners know that no plane was actually shot down over Berlin. They heard the heavy barrage poured into the sky on both nights and saw searchlights probe the sky with complete futility.

In the attitude of people on the streets and in conversation with Berliners one gets the impression that somehow as a result of the raids that established sense of German invulnerability has been pricked.

War Still Goes On

Instead of the war's being over by this time as they had expected after the collapse of France, it still goes on and bombs have fallen on Berlin.

According to German propaganda only military objectives have been hit by German bombers in England, while mostly nonmilitary objectives have been hit here.

This is, of course, the picture which the ordinary German gets from his newspapers. But he does know that English bombers can come over Berlin, which is a very new and novel element in his attitude toward the war.

The new element has not yet been fully digested, but it represents an event which is probably the most affecting factor since the beginning of the war to Berliners.

London Finds Time: 'First Night' in Day

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 30

Critics and customers will attend a theatrical "first night" in the afternoon today because of the Nazis' new habit of night raids on London.

The play is a revival of "Outward Bound."

There will, however, be two "matinees" each week at night.

Aid Recipients Raise Spud Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—More than 20,000 bags of potatoes, in addition to unestimated quantities of other vegetables, were grown by relief recipients in York and East York Townships this year under the vacant land cultivation project of the provincial department of welfare, according to a forecast made during a recent garden inspection by Edward A. Horton, Provincial Director of Unemployment Relief.

The inspection covered what formerly was 300 acres of waste land in the two townships.

J. D. Clarke, Inspector of Farm Rehabilitation for the department of welfare, and chief supervisor of the garden scheme, covering more than 21,000 plots throughout Ontario, said he was well pleased with the work in the townships. In addition to the saving of several thousands of dollars in relief through the cultivation project, the scheme has raised the morale of many of the families, according to the commissioners.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 30—Nothing less than an overturning of the entire strategic balance in Africa and the Near East is a stake in the resurgence of the Free French Empire which was begun by the adherence of French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons to Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

After the Chad territory, which joined the Free French Government set up by General de Gaulle in London a day or two ago, the French Congo and the French Cameroons have now come in, so that what has hitherto been a French Government without a country has now become the head of a vast territory of more than 1,000,000 square miles and with nearly 3,500,000 inhabitants.

Economic Value

Economic importance of territory is great, as it is a big producer of oil-bearing seeds and timber. But its main significance is strategic.

French Equatorial Africa, including French Congo and Chad, and the Cameroons, form a big block in the heart of Africa, bordering on the Atlantic and on the Sudan. The result is that the British territories of Sudan, Kenya, and Uganda now have a way of access direct to the Atlantic.

Furthermore, it is considered of primary importance that all this territory, and the Chad territory in particular, has been kept from coming under Italian or German influence as it would have done by adherence to the Vichy Government.

That threat has now been removed. Already it is reported that the effect on the morale of the natives in the Sudanese territory has been great.

Furthermore, the Belgian Congo, a vital source of many war materials including rubber, is now free from a similar threat through French Equatorial Africa.

But the potential strategic importance goes far beyond this. There is good reason to believe that the vast expanses of French West Africa may now follow the lead of these African colonies and join General De Gaulle.

Significant Move

In this connection the announcement that General Catroux, former Governor of French Indo-China, has now joined General De Gaulle is significant. General Catroux enjoys unusual esteem in all French North Africa. It is hoped here that his adherence to the Free French Government will suffice to swing French West Africa into line.

Furthermore General Catroux's adherence to the Free France movement is linked to the recent statement of General De Gaulle when he expressed his willingness to turn over the leadership to another man if a person more fitted than himself should appear.

General Catroux, it is remarked, outranked General De Gaulle in the military and civil service hierarchy. He has also had much more experience in the administrative and diplomatic side of Government.

In any event, it is clear beyond any question that the adherence of this important bloc of African colonies to the Free French movement has put it on a far different footing than heretofore. Britain once again has a French Ally which must be taken seriously.

An Important Area

French West Africa includes the western point of the African Continent which juts out toward South America. One of the major concerns of the British Admiralty has been that the Germans might establish a naval base at Dakar

This would constitute a grave threat to British shipping now obliged to go around the southern tip of Africa as the result of Italian domination of the Red Sea.

In addition to the strategic importance in Africa of this new development, there is good reason to believe that repercussions in France itself will be important. The fact that there is now an important area over which flies the flag of Free France is bound to encourage all Frenchmen who are desirous of resisting Nazi domination.

Britain's part in this renaissance of a Free French Empire is mainly economic.

The inhabitants, both white and native, of all France's African territories, with the possible exception of Northern Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, are dependent on their exports.

British Aid Colonies

The British Government has already endeavored to help these colonists by taking as much as possible of their agricultural products and raw materials, even when they were not strictly needed.

Now, however, Britain has gone much further and promised far-reaching economic and financial support to all colonies which join General De Gaulle. The pulling power of this economic aid on isolated French colonies in Africa is enormous. Not only French West Africa, but even Morocco itself is certain to feel the pull, especially as the effect of the blockade of the continent becomes more and more felt.

Should Morocco rally to General De Gaulle, Britain would once again have the use of vitally important naval air bases on the southern shore of the Western Mediterranean, with all the obvious implications for war with Italy.

France to Put Idle Land Back Into Growing Crops

VICHY, France, Aug. 30 (AP)—The French Government embarked on a sweeping land reclamation program today by ordering prefects of all departments to place under cultivation immediately all arable property which has been abandoned more than two years.

A decree published in the official journal stipulated property owners who had abandoned the land would be given one month in which to return to cultivate their farms before the prefects would appoint new tenants.

All Frenchmen "having sufficient means and technical knowledge" can be accorded nine-year tenants' rights over such land, with priority going to farmers living nearest the property and to fathers having the most children.

The prefect-appointed tenants will pay no rent to the owners of the property the first three years and thereafter will pay only half the normal rent.

Mayors of all communities were ordered to report immediately to agricultural directors of their departments all abandoned property in their communities, stating whether it was tillable, untillable, or suitable for forest planting.

The property reclamation decree was backed up by another ordering constitution of groups of agricultural apprentices between the ages of 14 and 17, who will be hired out to any farmer approved by a committee of local officials.

The farmer will be obliged to pay the apprentices' board and lodging, as well as a salary to be fixed by the Government. In turn, the farmer will receive a 900-franc (nominally between $15 and $21) indemnity from the State.

Formation of crews of apprentices for training on State experimental farms also was provided for in the decree.

Laval Returns

LE VERRIERE, Franco-Swiss Frontier, Aug. 30 (AP)—Pierre Laval, Vice-Premier of France, returned to Vichy last night from Paris, where he was reported to have conferred with German authorities concerning the possibility of a shakeup of his Government, currently headed by Marshal Philippe Pétain.

Among others, M. Laval talked with the German Ambassador to France, Otto von Abetz.

There have been persistent reports that a reorganization of the French press, "Co-ordinating" it with the Axis press, was under consideration.

Whether M. Laval succeeded or failed in his mission could not be learned. It was said, however, that the Vichy Government had "temporarily" abandoned its plans to move to Paris or Versailles.

The Germans, it was understood, made it plain to M. Laval that they wanted to be left alone in Paris until the end of the war with Britain.

One plan under consideration in Vichy, it was reported, is to move the Government headquarters to Lyon for the winter.

Letters Go Back

GRENOBLE, France, Aug. 30 (AP)—Return to their senders of 60,000,000 letters piled up in three weeks by severance of mail service between German-occupied France and the unoccupied zone was interpreted here as indicating the Germans plan to suspend mail service indefinitely.

The letters were piled up on the Vichy Government's side of the line separating the occupied and unoccupied zones.

The newspaper Le Petit Dauphinois said the suspension order was "understandable" since the Germans are determined to prevent any leakage of military secrets from the occupied zone to the unoccupied region, whence they might reach Great Britain.

Moscow Verboten

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (AP)—A military tribunal at Lyon, France, has sentenced five persons, including a woman and a wounded war veteran, to prison terms ranging from 15 to 18 months for listening to Moscow radiocasts, the Berlin radio reported in a radiocast dispatch from Vichy.

Rift Over Factory Seizures Affects Draft Bill Action

Continued from Page 1

Burke-Wadsworth bill, the Overton-Russell measure is similar to the one recently repealed by the House after it had been secretly inserted in the navy construction speed-up bill during conference. Thus the Senate has passed on to the House a measure whose fundamental that body has just rejected amid considerable indignation.

As passed by the Senate the Overton-Russell amendment provides that when the Secretary of the Navy or of War is unable to reach an agreement with a private concern on construction necessary to national defense the President has the power to condemn and acquire the plant, presumably at any price the Government considers adequate.

The measure repealed by the House would have permitted the Secretary of the Navy to take over needed arms plants and facilities if agreements satisfactory to the Navy could be reached with their owners.

Although the diametrically opposed actions of the two branches of Congress, heightened as they are by Mr. Willkie's condemnation of the Senate action as "socialization or Sovietization" of American industry, seem to promise a bitter fight in the House over the Overton-Russell amendment, Administration leaders point out that the situation has changed considerably since the House repealer and that new factors have entered the situation.

Foremost among these new factors, according to observers here, is the unwillingness of many Senators and Representatives to vote for conscription of manpower without voting for an increase of Federal power over industry. Although the Senate decisively rejected a measure introduced by Senator Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma providing for a wartime conscription of wealth, it has shown its belief that the present separate effort to build American armed strength requires greater Federal control of those who will manufacture the material which a conscript army will operate.

Republicans at Odds

That this belief is not wholly centered in the New Deal is evident from the fact that whereas nine Republican Senators voted for the Overton-Russell amendment, only eight voted against it. According to observers here this majority of Republican senatorial sentiment in favor of the amendment would make it politically embarrassing for Mr. Willkie to campaign against it too vigorously.

Much criticism is being expressed today at the speed with which this extremely important measure passed the Senate—less than two hours of debate and no committee study preceded its passage—and hope is being expressed that much more careful study will be given the measure in the House.

The opinion here is widespread that there is no great likelihood that, if the amendment is approved by the House, the Government will ever make use of its condemnation power. It is felt that the amendment is an extremely useful threat or spur to industry to do its utmost to co-operate in the establishment of an impregnable national defense system.

During the World War, when the Government had somewhat similar powers under the National Defense Act of 1916, Washington discovered that private industry was best able to run its various enterprises and that, where immediate co-operation was not forthcoming, the threat of the Act eventually brought full co-operation.

While many Congressmen admit the necessity for 100 per cent co-operation on the part of industry, Labor and the Government during the present defense crisis, some are concerned with the loose wording of the Overton-Russell amendment, asserting that it actually gives the Government the right to take over newspapers and radio stations. Although that is denied by the measure's sponsors, the question still seems to be legally debatable.

Soldiers at Church Eight Times a Year

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 30

Church attendance at Army services totaled 2,036,000 during the year ended June 30.

Reporting this, William R. Arnold, Chief of Chaplains, said that 14,727 Sunday services were held—in interdenominational chapels, warehouses, theaters, airplane hangars, tents and in the open air.

Since Army enrollment was about 250,000, church attendance averaged eight times for each soldier.

Leche Is Indicted On Bribery Charge

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 30 (AP)—Six men, including former Gov. Richard W. Leche and Freeman W. Burford, Dallas, Texas, oil executive, were indicted here by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on public scandals charges.

Messrs. Leche, Burford and Seymour Weiss, New Orleans hotel executive, were charged in the indictments, announced by District Attorney J. Bernard Cocke, with bribery in connection with oil operations in the rich Rodessa oil field in northwest Louisiana in 1936.

The indictments were an aftermath of bills of information also charging bribery filed by Mr. Cocke against the three and one other man on Aug. 6 alleging payment of $48,592.66 to Messrs. Weiss and Leche on July 8, 1936, "to influence" state conservation officials on Rodessa oil production.

Buildings Going Up At Davidson College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAVIDSON, N. C.—Announcement has just been made that work is to start immediately on the new library and science buildings at Davidson College, the buildings to be erected at a cost of approximately $150,000 each. Henry C. Hibbs of Nashville, Tenn., who designed the new Chambers building, is the architect, and F. N. Thompson of Charlotte the contractor.

The new library is a gift of a donor, who desires to remain anonymous for the present, and pledges of some 2,000 friends to the Centennial Building fund have made it possible to construct the science building at the same time.

Nazi War Machine Cost, Exceeds U. S. Gold Horde

As Labor Day approaches, John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, Director of the International Labor Office formerly of Geneva and now at McGill University, Toronto, Canada, and one of the recognized world authorities on labor problems, here gives his own answer to the question of what war is doing to labor in Europe.

By John G. Winant
Director, International Labor Office

On Sept. 1, 1939, Hitler in speaking to the Reichstag said:

"For six years now I have been working on the building up of German defenses. Over 90 millards (90 billion marks) have been spent on the building up of those defense forces."

Measured under any reasonable exchange rate this would exceed the total gold reserves held in the United States (about $22,000,000,000). It was so large a part of the total national income of Germany as to materially lower the living and social standards of that nation or any nation attempting to meet them on a defensive armament basis. It explains the literalness of Göring's blunt demand of bullets instead of butter.

In a peace period only a government organized on force rather than on consent could have accepted the drastic deprivations compelled by this war-spending policy. Under these conditions, there was established a combination of the punitive system of the middle ages harnessed to modern machine technology with the individual subject the will of the dictator.

Something of these sinister changes are known to us through the news carried in the daily press and in broadcasts. But how many realize that the social gains that have been won through years of effort are being ruthlessly swept aside?

It is not only political leadership in conquered democracies that is being liquidated. Labor leaders meet the same fate. Trade unions and employers' organizations, as well as parliaments, have been destroyed. Collective bargaining in conquered territory has ceased to exist. Hour regulations have been completely broken down. Wage rates have been reduced. The cost of living has increased while the standard of living of the masses of working men and women has been progressively lowered.

In attempting to suggest something of what the war has done and is doing to labor in Europe, it is necessary to look back for a moment to the situation that existed before the war. While the aggressor nations were building their war machines, the democratic states worked to maintain the civil liberties of their people and to raise the workers' standard of living.

Much has been accomplished toward the realization of those objectives. A moderate but steady increase in national income and in the volume of wages, a more equal distribution of purchasing power due to social security and public welfare measures—all bear witness to the preoccupations of the democratic countries of continental Europe until war forced change. Until then, little by little, through untiring effort, those countries had erected a social structure protecting the decency and dignity of man.

This structure included the limitation of hours of work in industry and commerce, the protection of working women and children, the protection of the health and safety of workers, compensation for industrial accidents and occupational diseases, a system of old age pensions and pensions for widows and orphans of deceased workers, the arbitration of industrial disputes and the determination of labor conditions by collective bargaining. Membership in the International Federation of Trade Unions, the largest international organization of workers, numbered in 1939, twenty-one million.

This situation has been completely changed by the invader.

There has been complete destruction of the trade union movement in Germany, Austria, and Czechoslovakia and in the conquered democracies. All that the free trade union movement has stood for—the right of being heard, the right of consultation, the right to negotiate—has been abolished. These rights were consecrated by the constitution of the international labor organization established in 1919 to promote social justice.

In Great Britain, the last bulwark of democracy in the old world, the organized workers have accepted freely, spontaneously, and in common accord with their employers, compulsory arbitration and the outlawing of strikes and lockouts for the duration of the war. Their action is based on their knowledge that today with them all things depend on the strength of national defense. British union workers have themselves recommended the adoption of the Emergency Powers Defense Act which grants the most drastic authority a free people has ever conferred upon its Government.

This authority includes power to control all persons and all property, to conscript labor and regulate conditions of employment, to control banking and finance and to impose an excess profits tax of 100 per cent. The Secretary of Labor and National Service has been charged with the creation of a new arbitration board to adjudicate disputes on working conditions.

On the outcome of the present struggle between Great Britain and Nazi Germany depends the future of labor and the labor movement in Europe. If Britain falls, the whole of western and central Europe will pass under a totalitarian rule that will obliterate the gains made in 150 years of struggle and sacrifice, and place the American worker in the front line of defense.

A. P.

Flares in London At Night Laid To 'Fifth Columnists'

LONDON, Aug. 30 (AP)—British police have started a new drive against suspected "fifth column" activity during Nazi night air raids, it was reported today.

On recent nights, there have been fires which police believe were set by "fifth columnists" to guide German bombers to their objectives.

In the London area, police observed flashes of lights from a large block of apartments. They raided the apartments and took a man in custody for questioning.

Scotland Yard daily has received scores of calls from persons reporting what they believed to be signal lights. In most cases, these flashes of light proved to be accidental.

Luxemburg Placed Under Reichsmark

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (AP)—The reichsmark has been introduced as legal tender in German-occupied Luxemburg as a further step toward incorporation of the Duchy into the Reich's economy, it was disclosed today.

The action was taken by a decree of the German civil administration, effective as of Aug. 27.

Simultaneously, strict German foreign currency regulations have been put into effect.

On the other hand, the Minister of Economics, Dr. Walther Funk, abolished by ordinance the currency restrictions which prevailed in German-Luxemburg trade previously.

Canadian Fliers Asked to Florida

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla., Aug. 30 (AP) — Wright Vermilya, Jr., President of Palm Beach Aero Corporation and Florida Governor of the National Aeronautics Association, said yesterday that negotiations have been under way for several months to bring Canadian fliers to Florida for winter training.

Mr. Vermilya, however, said that he has been advised by Canada's Air Marshal, W. A. Bishop, that the plan is not possible at present because of the United States Neutrality Act.

But negotiations have been continuing, Mr. Vermilya said, with hope that Canadians can be trained in Florida as civilian pilots, and complete their military training at home next spring.

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Crossword Quiz Answers

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N		R	O	C		B		E	A	R		D		
D	A	R	T		J	O	B		R	I	S	E		
R	I	O		O	U	Z	E	L		D	E	N		
E	D	W	A	R	D		A	E	N	E	A	S		
W			S	E	E		R	E	I	N		E		
	C	A	T					E	T	H				
O		M	O	O	R		D	E	C			B		
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Here Traffic Moves Mostly on Two Wheels

Wide World

Bicycles Replace Autos on Streets of Copenhagen

(1) A Copenhagen street scene, with most of the traffic moving along on two wheels. Rigid rationing of gasoline in Denmark has driven most of the private automobiles off the streets. (2) Motorcar owners line up outside the police headquarters in Copenhagen to turn in their auto licenses. When they are again permitted to use gasoline, they will pick up their tags. (3) A Danish businessman leaves his office for home on his tandem. His "chauffeur" will supply most of the motive power. In Copenhagen alone there are 500,000 bicycles for a population of 800,000. (4) One of the many strange vehicles that have appeared in Copenhagen since the restrictions on gasoline have been tightened. On this one the parents do the pedalling while the children watch the country speed by. (5) Here a Danish businessman is traveling in one of his old limousines, now drawn by two horses.

Y. M. C. A. Aids War Prisoners in Germany

Back in the United States after extensive experience in refugee work and similar humanitarian activities, Miss Cardwell interviews an American observer who has visited German prison camps.

By Ann Cardwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Work within the prisoner-of-war camps in all countries, in the sense of program activities, is promoted by one recognized agency, the World's Committee of the Y. M. C. A., the Red Cross being charged with the responsibility of seeing that international treaties and conventions concerning prisoners-of-war are lived up to by the various nations.

Such Y. M. C. A. work has been in progress for some months, that on German territory under the leadership of Tracy Strong of the World's Committee office in Geneva. His representative in the Reich is a Dane, with whom is working a Swede as field secretary. Four more field secretaries are being added—an American, two Swedes, a Swiss.

Recently an American representative of the World's Committee of the Y. M. C. A. spent some weeks in Germany and visited four of the prisoner-of-war camps. His reports together with those of the Danish chief of the work there give an interesting picture of what these camps are like. There are 93 of them scattered over the country; in them it is estimated there are 2,000,000 men of many nationalities.

The camps are under control of commanders chosen from among the older German reserve officers, who are characterized as "humanly sympathetic," and taking pride in the appearance and management of the camp under their control. Subordinates, although much more military in attitude and manner, are nevertheless quite correct in their relations with the prisoners.

In general the buildings used are barracks, with bunks three deep. One barrack accommodates some 250 men. Straw is thrown into the bunks for the privates, straw- or excelsior-filled mattresses for the officers, and a blanket but no pillow is provided. The ranking British officer in one camp had a separate room with a simple bed, as did also a Polish general. In each barrack are a few tables for correspondence and games. Each man is permitted to write two letters, not exceeding 22 lines, and two postcards a month. Of course these must pass the censor.

Four Camps Visited

In some camps there is a hall seating approximately 500 persons where concerts, movies, and religious services may be held.

Of the four camps visited by the American observer, the first consists of a large number of barracks with more being built and the whole has an air of permanency. Here were 12,000 Polish and French privates and 8,000 more were on the way.

The second camp, a former bishop's palace, housed British officers. There is plenty of room for walking about but not suitable space for a football field. The men were eager for physical activity and had been granted a certain amount of ground for gardening.

The third camp visited is in an attractive district of Bavaria. Once the barracks of a German panzer division, it is now occupied by Polish officers as prisoners. These are well-built barracks, surrounding a great paved square for games and as such much used by the Poles. The space around the square has been most successfully made into a border of gardens.

The fourth camp seen is one where Belgian officers are interned. Expecting release any time, they were not interested in doing anything, but dressed in uniforms that showed no signs of rough wear, loafed about with an air of boredom. The excellent athletic field at their disposal was unused.

A Monotonous Diet

Food in all the camps visited corresponds in number of calories to that of German civilians but is much less palatable and very monotonous. Soup, bread, and potatoes figure too largely. Naturally meats, fats, and sugar have little place. Food is prepared by prisoners under German supervision.

Officers are served at tables, privates line up, each with his tin dish into which is ladled his share from passing buckets. The meal is this one dish, except for bread, of which the daily allowance is 333 grams, roughly three quarters of a pound. This is the dark bread so generally liked in Europe.

No food complaints were heard from men who had been in camp long enough to become accustomed to the German consumption level. Food parcels may be sent to prisoners and are delivered, after a thorough examination.

The Y. M. C. A. can buy and get food to prisoners. It is allowed to supply equipment of various sorts for the use of the men. Only a beginning has been made, for time has been required to make satisfactory arrangements. But even so tens of thousands of books, considerable athletic equipment, hundreds of tools, a large number of games have been sent to individuals or groups requesting them. And musical instruments — one must not forget them. They have an immensely important part in keeping up morale.

Germany May Take French Prisoners

By the Associated Press

Les Verrieres, French-Swiss Frontier, Aug. 30

A German plan to transfer French war prisoners from occupied France to Germany was said by informed sources to be under consideration because of conviction that the war will continue through the winter.

Germany cannot release the prisoners for fear of sabotage. The Vichy Government is unequipped to accept them in the unoccupied zone. To feed them at present requires supplies needed for the German occupying forces and troops preparing for the battle of Britain.

Hence the plan to move the prisoners, about 1,000,000 in number, to Germany proper.

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Award Text Made Public In Germany

BERLIN, Aug. 30 (AP)—The following joint announcement by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano on the Vienna Arbitration Award was issued tonight by DNB, official German news agency:

The royal Rumanian Government and the Royal Hungarian Government petitioned the German Government and the Royal Italian Government to settle by arbitration award the question pending between Rumania and Hungary apropos territories to be ceded to Hungary.

On the basis of this petition and on the basis of the declaration which the Royal Rumanian and Royal Hungarian Governments made in connection with this petition, to consider such arbitration award as binding without any reservations, German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop and the Foreign Minister of his Majesty the King of Italy and Emperor of Ethiopia, Count Galeazzo Ciano, after renewed conversation with the Royal Rumanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Michael Manoilescu, and the Royal Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Stefan Csaky, today at Vienna rendered the following arbitration award:

First, a definite border between Rumania and Hungary is the line marked in the attached map. The exact delineation of the frontier on the spot is left to a Rumanian-Hungarian commission.

Must Maintain Order

Second, hitherto Rumanian territory thus ceded to Hungary will be vacated by Rumanian troops within a fortnight and will be handed to Hungary in orderly condition. Various phases of the evacuation and occupation as well as additional modalities thereof will be immediately fixed by the Rumanian-Hungarian Commission. The Royal Rumanian and Hungarian Governments are obliged to take care that evacuation and occupation are carried out in a quiet and orderly fashion.

Third, all Rumanian citizens who today have their domiciles in areas to be ceded by Rumania automatically are becoming Hungarian citizens. They are entitled to opt within a period of six months for Rumanian citizenship. Persons availing themselves of the right to opt must leave the Hungarian State within an additional 12 months' time and are accepted by Rumania. They may take with them their movable property. They may further liquidate their immovable property and take with them the proceeds derived from such liquidation. In case they are unable to liquidate their property, they must be compensated by Hungary. Hungary will treat all questions resulting from the resettlement of optants in a broadminded and conciliatory fashion.

Fourth, Hungarian nationals who now are Rumanian citizens living in areas which in 1919 were ceded by Hungary to Rumania and who now are living in territories remaining Rumanian are entitled to opt within six months for Hungarian citizenship. For persons availing themselves of this right, the same provisions as stipulated in the previous article are valid.

Equal Rights Guaranteed

Fifth, the Royal Hungarian Government solemnly assumed the obligation to grant persons assuming Hungarian citizenship by this arbitration, but who are Rumanian nationals, in every respect the same rights as Hungarian citizens. The Royal Rumanian Government assumes the same obligation for Hungarian nationals of Rumanian citizenship who remain in Rumanian territory.

Sixth, regulation of all other questions resulting from the change of sovereignty is reserved for direct negotiations between the Royal Rumanian and Royal Hungarian Governments.

Seventh, in case difficulties or doubts arise during effectuation of this arbitration award, the Royal Rumanian and Royal Hungarian Governments will discuss such cases in direct negotiations. If they cannot agree on any issue, they will submit these issues for definite settlement to the German Government and the Royal Italian Government.

[Attached to the arbitration award communiqué is a protocol under which Rumania and Hungary "requested" Germany and Italy to "arbitrate" the Transylvanian dispute and agreed to accept the result without reservation.]

New Distribution

VIENNA, Aug. 30 (AP)—Rumania's new made-in-Vienna border roughly cuts Transylvania in two, leaving southern and southwestern portions of the province in King Carol's domain, but restoring to Hungary a larger area in the northern portion and giving back to her a long stretch of her old pre-war mountain border in the East.

Specifically, the new border begins at a point southwest of Nagy Szalonta (Salonta), runs northeast to a point about seven miles southeast of Oradia Mare (Grosswardein), then in an easterly direction, but always south of and near the railway from Oradia Mare to Cluj (Klausenburg), thence south past Cluj to a point approximately 20 miles northwest of Tirgu-Muresului (Neumarkt).

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German Planes Widen Scope of British Raids

By the Associated Press

British fighters, battling numerous formations of 15 to 20 German planes, turned back the first waves of Nazi raiders attempting to break through London's defenses from two directions today.

Some bombs were reported dropped in the outskirts of the London area and the drone of planes was heard in one London district. The City's first air raid alarm sounded shortly after noon but was lifted about an hour later without the appearance of any raiders over London proper.

Manchester and the great northwestern industrial area of England as well as two towns in the industrial Midlands were the object of additional night and day German raids, described as some of the heaviest of the war.

Raids on Liverpool

The Germans reported that great fires were started by Nazi raiders in heavy attacks on Liverpool and Birkenhead, which is on the opposite bank of the Mersey. With Liverpool, Birkenhead constitutes one of Britain's busiest receiving points for American supplies from across the Atlantic.

Still more raids were aimed at southeast England during the night. The home of the late Henry James, the author, was reported destroyed at Rye, on the Southeast coast.

Today's daylight attacks followed a night and early morning in which Britain had a relative "breathing spell," with London itself having only a "stand-by" warning.

German Reports

The Germans said that industrial plants at Felixstowe in Suffolk County, airplane plants at Weybridge, southwest of London, and port facilities at Dundee, Leith and Hartlepool were subject to night attack by fighter planes.

The Nazis turned up just after 11 o'clock at night.

Summing up yesterday's daylight operations, the Ministry of Home Security declared that the Germans had machine-gunned civilians in the Scilly Isles and in a southwest town, that a "small number" of civilians had been injured, and some fires set off by Nazi incendiary bombs. Nine German planes were declared shot down yesterday, against three British craft lost.

During yesterday afternoon, British fighter planes had put to rout a 200-plane wave of German bombers which was heading for London.

A big formation of German fighter craft was beaten off, too, on the outskirts of a south coast town at 20,000 feet. They centered their attack on British barrage balloons, using aerial cannon. Three planes were destroyed in that single engagement, one of them British.

This, however came during a comparative lull in the vast aerial battle of island and continent, and it took second place to the accounts by the young men of two R. A. F. squadrons who, in the words of the Air Ministry, rained "high explosive and incendiary bombs on a series of carefully selected military objectives and on works vital to air production" in Berlin on the night of Aug. 28.

Navy Base Bombed

ROME, Aug. 30 (AP)—Renewed air bombardment of the British Mediterranean island naval base of Malta and bombing of British troop concentrations in Kenya Colony were reported today by the Italian High Command.

A band of native Italian Somaliland troops were reported to have inflicted serious losses on British forces in a sudden attack toward Bunar.

In North Africa military warehouses and barracks at Mersa Matruh were reported bombed. Several hundred bombs were reported dropped.

Maryland Probes Red Ballot Petition

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Aug. 30 (AP)—Gov. Herbert R. O'Connor has requested the States Attorneys of Baltimore City and Anne Arundel County to make a thorough investigation to determine whether fraud may have been perpetrated in connection with the filing of the Communist Party's Maryland election petition.

The Governor acted after learning that evidence, purporting to show fraud and misrepresentation by the Communist Party of Baltimore and its officials in preparation of petitions to put its candidates on the Maryland ballot in November, was disclosed by records of the Dies Committee.

He said if the charges are proved the Secretary of State would be unable to certify the party candidates for printing on the ballot.

India Issues Ultimatum

BOMBAY, Aug. 30 (AP)—India with all its vast millions in manpower will "throw her full weight into the struggle" with Britain against the Axis powers only if India's independence is acknowledged, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the Indian National Congress Party, declared today.

Mr. Nehru said the Aug. 8 statement by the Marquis of Linlithgow, British Viceroy of India, reiterating promises of "empire partnership" between India and Britain at the end of the war was actually a continuation of the "entire British policy of creating and aggravating disruptive tendencies, crushing nationalism and advance elements in favor of feudal and reactionary groups so as to consolidate British imperialism."

In an interview, explaining the Indian Congress' refusal to cooperate with the Empire war effort, Mr. Nehru said:

"We are entirely opposed to Naziism, but we are also opposed to imperialism, with which we have had bitter experience ourselves and which crushes our growth and exploits us.

"The demand of Congress for complete independence as opposed to the promised dominion status is based on the idea that if the war is really a war for democracy and freedom, then imperialism must end and independence and self-determination of India must be acknowledged."

In that event, he said, "India would throw her full weight into the struggle."

"Congress sought no power or position for itself," he declared, "but demanded an elected constituent assembly to frame India's constitution.

"The British Government's reply was wholly unsatisfactory, and in most provinces the provincial governments resigned in protest.

"Since them autonomy has been suspended and autocratic rule prevails. It is the old conflict between parliaments and the King's autocracy which England, America and France know so well."

Since the independence plea was made 11 months ago, Mr. Nehru said, "the wishes of the Indian people have been completely ignored and overridden by means of government by ordinance and decree."

Hundreds of well-known public workers, he said, have been arrested.

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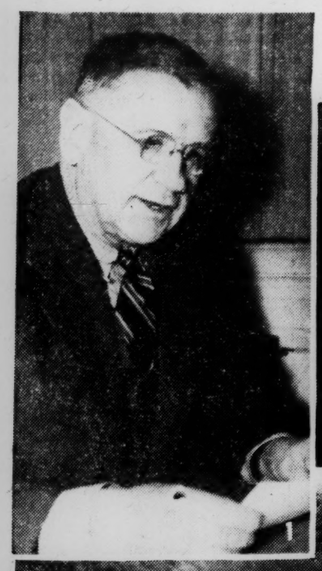
The Great Smokies—Where Haze, Natural Beauty, and Rusticity Blend



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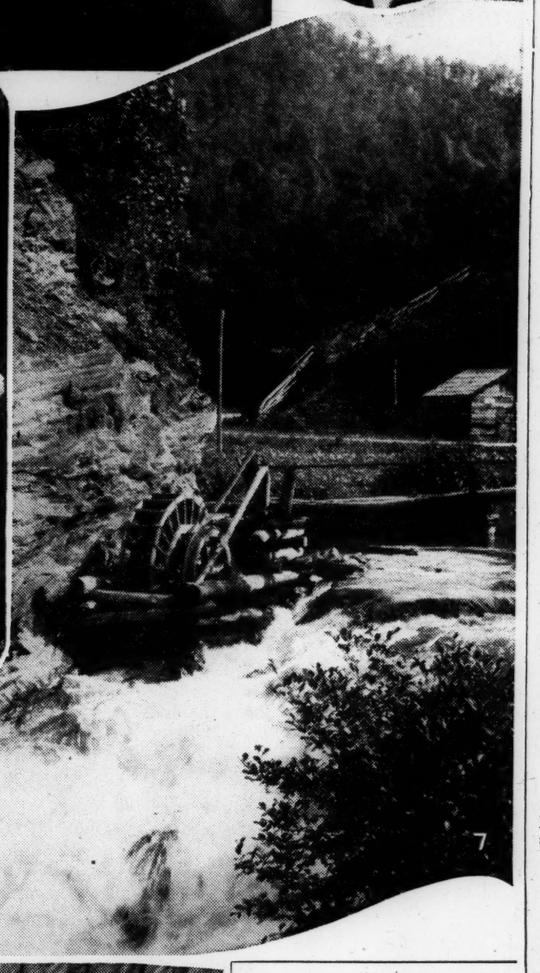

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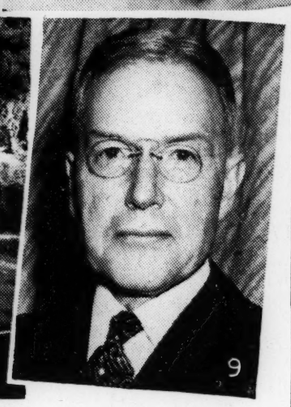

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Wide World; © Harris & Ewing; Roberts

One of America's Wilderness Beauty Spots Becomes National Park at Last

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior (1) will preside at formal opening ceremonies of the Great Smoky Mountain National Park; (2) Smoke of the Smokies—a purple haze almost always hanging over the mountains; (3) Gov. Prentice Cooper of Tennessee, who has part in exercises; (4) Where the Cherokee Indian Reservation borders the park; a young Indian girl in native dress; (5) Horseback trails in the Smokies extend for 500 miles; (6) A bouquet of mountain flowers. There are 1,000 varieties in the mountains, but you needn't hunt for them all; (7) Old-fashioned saw mill; (8) Newfound Gap, high in the hills, where dedicatory exercises will take place; (9) John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who gave $5,000,000 to the park as a memorial to his mother. Gov. Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina is also on the speakers' list.

National Park Fulfills Ambition of North Carolina and Tennessee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAYNESVILLE, N. C., Aug. 29—Announced plans of President Roosevelt to come to this region next Monday for a dedicatory address at Newfound Gap, the joint Tennessee-North Carolina gateway to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, will serve to draw wide attention to this park, which is already attracting more visitors this year than any other national park in America.

The largest tracts of indigenous hardwoods in America are reported there. Poplars, white pines, and tulip trees grow to unusual sizes.

Wildlife is plentiful and diversified, with bears, deer, squirrels, lynx, wildcats and other animals; 160 kinds of birds including ravens, eagles, and wild turkeys; and numerous species of fish.

This national park in "The Land of Everlasting Hills" contains the greatest mountain masses east of the Rockies, and is the only national park where native residents still remain. Cabins, implements and even farm fields are being carefully preserved. Folklorists are photographing ancient dance steps, and recording old "ballits," as these isolated strongholds of antiquated English and Scotch pioneer descendants are being discovered by the public. The homely idiom and dialect of the mountaineers seem doomed with this recent vast influx of visitors from all parts of the country.

The spectacular "Sky Way" from Newfound Gap westward to Clingman's Dome, the highest peak in this "Roof-Top of Eastern America," with its elevation of 6,642 feet, is of special beauty.

In May, 1926, Congress made provision for the establishment of this national park, with acquisition of 704,000 acres of land in the Great Smoky region. The sum of $5,000,000 was donated for the purpose by the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Fund, and a similar amount was pledged by Tennesseeans and North Carolinians for the purchase of property in the designated boundaries. But it took a great deal of time for preparations and accomplishments.

Today the park is one of the most popular resorts in the country, but even yet many of its features are incomplete. Under construction now and partially finished in some links is the scenic Blue Ridge Parkway which will lead over the mountain tops from the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia to the Great Smoky Park.

The Smoky Mountains National Park's popularity may be attributed to two reasons. First, it is one of the largest and most attractive of the Nation's chain. Second, it is within a day's drive of more than half the Nation's population.

The most extensive forest of virgin red spruce and hardwoods in the United States remains in the park, with nearly half the area in the original forested condition.

The park is essentially an upland recreational area. For 36 consecutive miles in the park (which is 54 miles long and 19 miles wide), the smokies maintain an altitude of more than 5,000 feet. In this range, 16 peaks are more than 6,000 feet high—all of them just a trifle lower than the highest mountain east of the Mississippi, Mt. Mitchell.

A good road system has been constructed throughout the park area with a total of 56.5 miles of standard roads, including the transpark highway from Bryson City, N. C., to Gatlinburg, Tenn., which crosses the crest of the ridge. Twenty-five miles of secondary roads have been built in the park, in addition to fire roads not open to motorists.

More than 500 miles of well built horse and foot trails, have been constructed. These include the Appalachian trail, which spirals down the ridge of the park. The trails are well marked.

Thus far, modern campgrounds have been provided at Smokemont, N. C., and at Chimneys, Tenn., both handy to the transpark highway. Water and sanitary facilities and fireplaces and firewood have been provided at these places.

Expansion of these facilities are rapidly being made, and cabins and lodges will be ready within a short time. Meantime, privately-owned accommodations are provided under temporary license. Near-by, however, are a number of resort towns from which the traveler may make his treks into the wilderness. To name a few—Asheville, Sylva, Bryson City, Waynesville, Cherokee, Gatlinburg, Knoxville.

While the most popular way to visit the park still is from the comfortable seat of an automobile, more and more visitors are joining organized hiking and riding tours into the park, either for one day, overnight, or for week ends. These hardies insist that the automobilist misses the real beauty of the Smokies unless he leaves the pavement and strolls off into the wilderness.

But for those who do not care for mountain hiking and riding, two courses are recommended. Regular sightseeing busses make organized tours of the points of interest, leaving Asheville every day. Those who drive their own cars, in addition to making the transpark drive, may take a circle of roads which fringe the park and at frequent intervals lead the motorist to grand views of the new playground.

Other ambitious developments are projected, including a unique pioneer museum which will include not only the appurtenances of the mountain settler, but also specimens of his homes, mills, and crops.

The Great Smokies Offer—

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Asheville, N. C.

Here are the chief highlights of the Great Smoky Mountains National Park:

Area 440,000 acres; 687.5 square miles, divided between North Carolina and Tennessee.

Length, 54 miles, width 19 miles.

Thirty-six consecutive miles over 5,000 feet high.

Sixteen peaks over 6,000 feet high.

Highest peak, Clingman's Dome, 6,642 feet.

About 200,000 acres in virgin timber.

Region contains 129 species of native trees, 1,000 varieties of flowering plants, and more than 4,000 varieties of all kinds.

Forests include giant chestnut, red maple, buckeye, cherry, silverbell, hemlock, spruce, yellow birch, and tulip poplar.

Wild life includes deer, bear, and many smaller furred animals. More than 180 kinds of birds have been identified.

Park contains 56.5 miles of standard highways, 25 miles of secondary roads. Hiking and horse trails total more than 500 miles.

Numerous campgrounds including sites at Smokemont, N. C., and Chimneys, Tenn.

One wilderness area set aside for hiker and rider; another area set aside for foot travelers only, where wild flowers may be studied.

Smokies originally owned by Cherokee Indians, who now live on reservation on North Carolina border of park.

Name of mountains derived from deep blue haze over area.

Park to be connected with Shenandoah Park by Blue Ridge Parkway, 500 miles long, now under construction.

Wallace Speech Praises President as World Leader

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 29 (AP)—Following is a partial text of the speech by Henry A. Wallace accepting the Democratic Vice-Presidential nomination:

You are officially conferring on me tonight the greatest honor of my life. The office of Vice-President under the Constitution serves in a unique way as a link between the Executive and legislative branches of our Government.

And it is an unusually great honor to be the running mate of the one man who, more than any other, represents security for Democracy in the modern World.

For nearly eight years President Roosevelt has battled for Democracy and freedom, for their preservation at home and abroad.

Both Germany and the United States were shaken to the depths by the crisis of 1932. Germany met that crisis with dictatorship and Hitler. The United States met it with Democracy and Roosevelt.

Hitler believed in Government by a band of Nazi overlords, with Hitler himself as the dictator at the top. Roosevelt believed in Government by the people and for the people.

Hitler believed in reducing the status of working men and women to that of serfs. Roosevelt believed in putting the common man first—improving his wages and working conditions and upholding in law the right of collective bargaining.

Hitler believed in dominating both individuals and nations by force. Roosevelt believed in the good neighbor policy, among individuals and among nations.

Hitler believed in war through preparedness. Roosevelt believed in peace through preparedness.

Hitler believed in barter deals, so as to fight his economic war preliminary to military war. Roosevelt believed in freer world trade and a higher standard of living for all nations.

Hitler believed that all freedom must be crushed. Roosevelt believed in freedom of speech, press, and religion—which we in America hold dearer than life itself.

President Saw Danger

Adolf Hitler was the implacable enemy of all democracy. Franklin Roosevelt was its eager servant and faithful defender before the whole world.

Tens of millions of Americans shared the Roosevelt belief in 1933. But not one in a million saw so early and so clearly as he the world-shaking significance of the Hitler doctrine.

Only Roosevelt had the unusual combination of many months spent as a boy in European countries, a comprehensive knowledge of history, experience as Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the first World War, access to the day-by-day information brought in by the trained observers in the State Department, and wisdom to relate that information to its significance for America.

The dominant leadership of . . . Republican opposition has never understood, and has apparently been unwilling to find out, what the rise of Hitler meant to farmers, workers, and businessmen in the United States. This blind leadership believed that the United States could be prosperous, no matter what happened to Europe, no matter what happened to Asia, no matter what might be our relationship to Latin America. When Roosevelt tried to adjust the internal affairs of the United States to a sick World, they fought him at home as Hitler fought him abroad.

. . . These attacks on Roosevelt and his program played into the hands of Hitler. Every evidence of opposition to Roosevelt within the United States has been reason for rejoicing in Berlin.

For more than 7 years, Roosevelt has been working steadily to help the American people build an up-to-date democracy capable of bringing security to the families of this Nation. Farm income and factory pay rolls, the two strong legs of recovery, have both been more than doubled. Business profits have been restored and increased.

Splendid Start Made

Now we have launched a great national effort to build up our defenses against the threat from abroad. Under the leadership of Roosevelt, this effort was begun several years ago. We now have nearly twice as many airplanes as in 1933 and double the tonnage of fighting ships afloat or under construction. We have more than doubled our Army. This is a splendid start, but it is only a start. It will be pushed until America is fully prepared to defend herself against any emergency.

Like the measures of economic adjustment, defense preparation also met with short-sighted obstructionist tactics. Why build so many airplanes? Why build another set of locks at the Panama Canal?

To some extent those interests obstructing the national defense did have their way. They caused appropriations to be whittled down, and brought needless delays. The TVA was fought in Congress, in the courts, and in the press. Even a few weeks ago this opposition was still trying to block the building of one more TVA dam, the power from which is needed in producing aluminum that is indispensable for our airplanes. Fortunately that particular opposition has been overcome. But of the 93 votes cast against this measure in the House on July 30, every one was a Republican vote. Such resistance to our military progress was encouraging to Hitler, but it was definitely injurious to our own welfare.

Now, at last, some of the Republicans are beginning to see that the Nation really is in danger. National defense is going ahead, and the whole Country can give thanks that the program is in such wise and experienced hands.

The fact that our Presidential campaign and election come now is most welcome to the dictators. They hope to get rid of the unyielding Roosevelt. They know that a political campaign is distracting to our people. And they know that in the many months that would elapse before a new administration could act effectively, they might have their chance.

I do not wish to imply that the Republican leaders are willfully and consciously giving aid and comfort to Hitler. But I want to emphasize that replacement of Roosevelt, even if it were by the most patriotic leadership that could be found, would cause Hitler to rejoice. I do not believe the American people will turn their backs on the man that Hitler wants to see defeated.

Democracy's Symbol

In the opinion of the World—in the eyes of the Nazis and of the stricken nations under their heel—Roosevelt has become the symbol of democracy. And more important, he is the symbol of democracy to all the nations of this Hemisphere. He has proved his friendship for them by more than seven years of fair dealing as a good neighbor. Hitler must not be permitted to break the solidarity of the Americas.

If the Americas present to the Axis powers the same divided front as the democracies of Europe presented to them, we shall assuredly walk the same path of destruction and lost freedom. In the United States, as well as in the other Americas, we find certain men who for purposes of their own profit want England to give up her fight against Hitler and who are strong for economic appeasement between the Americas and a German-controlled Europe. In that direction lies slavery, even though it is sugar-coated with promises of prosperity. Those who stand for business appeasement with Germany are the backbone, even though unwittingly, of the most dangerous of all fifth columns. For the sake of a profit in 1941 they would sell out their own future and their children's freedom. The business men of Western Europe followed this path to their sorrow. If we of the Americas are not made of sterner stuff, we shall go down as they have gone down. Our weapons are unity for total defense and a determination not to engage in economic appeasement.

Here in this Country we are developing preparedness on all fronts.

On the agricultural front we have stored in the ever normal granary tremendous reserve supplies, while at the same time by commodity loans we have protected farm prices and the purchasing power of farmers for city goods. We have increased our soil fertility. In every county and every township there are farmer committees which are prepared to meet any defense need involving agriculture.

Unity Administration Aim

On the Social Security preparedness front the Administration has started the job of taking care of our aged and unemployed. Continually we have put human values first. We believe that no one who is willing to work should be allowed to starve. We have improved the health of millions by means of food stamp and school lunch programs.

We have stood at all times for national unity. To aid in our national defense we have called in the best men regardless of party.

A materialistic religion of darkness, based on force and lies and led by prophets of evil, is striding across the World. This war is more than a clash of rival imperialisms. It is a war to destroy freedom and democracy. It is a war to prevent the people of North and South America from developing their resources without paying tribute to Europe and without being victims of European secret police serving a self-appointed master race.

Against this dark and bloody faith we of the New World set the faith of Americanism, of Protestantism, of Catholicism, of Judaism. Our faith is based on belief that the possibilities in an individual are not determined by race, social background, or wealth. . . . Democracy is the very heart of the religions which have the largest following in the United States. Democracy and Americanism are identical.

I believe the Democratic Party under the leadership of President Roosevelt is far better equipped than the opposition to preserve the freedom of the Americas. . . .

Between now and November, I propose to do everything I can to arouse the American people to the need for peace through preparedness, to the importance of the solidarity of the Americas, and to the duty of business men, workers, and farmers to co-operate together for full employment and for the national defense. For I sincerely believe the Democratic Party under Roosevelt will best give us a higher standard of living, unity without our own Country, safety from external aggression, and freedom on this Hemisphere for ourselves and our children.

Petrillo Ordered To 'Show Cause' In Musicians' Case

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—The State Supreme Court yesterday stayed James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians (American Federation of Labor), from executing his threat to bar from the radio, movies and concert halls instrumentalists who refused to join his union by Labor Day.

Justice Ferdinand Pecora made the stay effective until after a decision on an application for a temporary injunction sought by a group of vocal and instrumental soloists headed by Lawrence Tibbett, President of the American Guild of Musical Artists, also an A. F. of L. affiliate.

An order on Mr Petrillo to show cause why the injunction should not be granted was made returnable next Thursday before Justice Carroll G. Walter.

Under Justice Pecora's order, the A. F. of M. and any persons connected with it were restrained from interfering with "the making, booking or performance of any contract, engagement, professional or business service or activity by any of the plaintiffs," from coercing any of the artists with a view to causing their resignation from the A. G. of M. A. to join the A. F. of M., and from attempting to direct, persuade or permit any A. F. of M. members from performing with the instrumentalists because of their membership in A. G. of M. A. or non-membership in A. F. of M.

Germans Demand Cuts Be Made In 'Ramparts' Picture

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP)—Louis de Rochemont, producer of "March of Time," said a German Government representative demanded removal of all portions of the Nazi picture "Feuertaufe" from the feature "The Ramparts We Watch," under threat of legal action and expulsion from Germany of Time and Life employees.

Mr. de Rochemont said in a statement that Baron Ulrich von Gienanth, Second Secretary at the German Embassy in Washington, notified him Germany would institute court action immediately, if the "March of Time" war feature were not censored.

The producer declared that he, with the approval of Board Chairman Henry R. Luce of Time, Inc., refused to censor the picture and would welcome "a showdown on Germany's indirect censorship of American films."

Mr. de Rochemont said such censorship had been used by Germany for more than two years, and that he was determined to "bring it out into the open."

The German Government, he declared, by "such methods as they are trying to use now, have tried to dictate what shall or shall not be shown in certain pictures and refuse to allow any German scenes to be shown in connection with anything related to England."

"Feuertaufe" ("Baptism of Fire") was made in Germany, Mr. de Rochemont said, "to show the might of the German Army," but has been so arranged with "The Ramparts We Watch" that it "has become anti-Nazi propaganda, instead of pro-Nazi propaganda."

Woods Conservation Sought in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canada's woodland resources call for vigilant patriotism by every citizen in saving their wealth for war strength, declared Premier Mitchell Hepburn in a recent statement to the Canadian Forestry Association. He pointed out that men, material and financial resources must be conserved and used with energy and vision.

Ontario, pledged to its last man and last dollar to the United Kingdom in its task of warding off the invaders, must develop its forest wealth so that its benefits may primarily accrue to the war chest and to the fulfilment of those objects for which free men are fighting, he went on.

Guarding of forest resources, he continued, lies in an intensive fire protection system and a systematic approach to the practical handling of timber operations, so that full utilization of various types may be realized.

Canada's Reindeer Herd Has Big Fawn Increase

OTTAWA, Aug. 29 (CP)—Canada's main reindeer herd now comprises more than 5,000 animals, with a fawn increase of 1,486 head, the largest yet recorded, the Department of Mines and Resources has reported.

Serious Business

© RKO by Gaston Longuet

Herbert Wilcox, Roland Young, and Anna Neagle

The director discusses with his two stars a problem in their production of a film version of "No, No, Nanette."

Wilcox Sees Quick Revival Of British Films After War

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

The status of the British film after this war may be very different from what it was after the last, according to Herbert Wilcox, who is producing and directing Anna Neagle's third picture to be made in the United States.

In 1914, according to Mr. Wilcox, not a single large American picture was playing on Broadway. They were all British. In 1918, on the contrary, not a single British picture was playing anywhere; and it was not long afterwards that the American picture companies moved into Europe, including Great Britain, and took control of the film industry.

But today in Hollywood there are four of the chief figures of British film production, who will take an immediate and major part in rebuilding the British film industry as soon as the war is over. These are Wilcox, Victor Saville, Alexander Korda, and Alfred Hitchcock, all directors.

Mr. Wilcox's point is that in the days following the World War there was neither the experience nor the money to float large-scale pictures in Britain; but that after this one there will be an abundance of both to take part in their renaissance.

* * *

For his own part, he admits to having learned more in the past 20 months in America about pictures than he learned in the 20 years in which he was engaged in making pictures in England. But, he is quick to say, not necessarily in Hollywood.

He has just completed a trip of some 35,000 miles about this country exhibiting Miss Neagle's last p[i]c[t]ure, "Irene"—which has made [gr]eat profit, by the way—and has received at first hand the opinions of motion picture theater owners and film patrons in 46 of the 48 States. It is this, he says, which has taught him so much. Opinions in the country at large, he says, are almost exactly the reverse of what they are in Hollywood. What Hollywood takes seriously is laughed at in the country; what Hollywood laughs at is often a very somber matter to its country cousins.

This wasn't all he learned—indeed, it was only the smallest part of what he set out to inform himself on. He had known for some time that Hollywood's tastes were fairly similar to those of New York and London. What he wanted to get at was what made "Mr. Chips" and "Pygmalion" and "Queen Victoria" great favorites in America, what made "The Grapes of Wrath" and our Westerns such favorites over there. He thinks he has the answer to that now. He believes that the American public doesn't differ very much, fundamentally, from the British public; and he is convinced that a closer and closer joining of cultural interests lies ahead.

* * *

For the present, against most of the sage judgment of the American film world, he is making "No, No, Nanette" with Miss Neagle. But he doesn't pay as much attention to the sage American judgment as he used to, he says. It was this same judgment here which told him it would be impossible to present Miss Neagle in a strictly American musical comedy such as "Irene." He didn't take that advice then, and he isn't taking it now. He remembers, he says with some amusement, that he was told that Miss Neagle was too "old" to play musical comedy. The people who told him that had seen her in "Queen Victoria," but not as Peg Waters, doing an Irish jig.

He temporized at first, and made "Nurse Edith Cavell" with her here; but while it was an outstanding picture, it wasn't very successful at the box office. And so he hit upon American musical comedies as being vehicles in which he, and she, are less likely to stumble upon anachronisms.

Fear of anachronisms is one of the reasons why he doesn't make a Western with Miss Neagle in this country. He'd like to. In fact, he planned to make a picture of the Comstock Lode with her; but only a little stay in the United States convinced him that he would have to be vastly more familiar with the history and the mannerisms of this country before attempting anything as "native" as that.

War in Europe Limits Work In Argentina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Germany's conquests have presented Argentina with what is an unusual problem for this country—unemployment. It is estimated that there will soon be a quarter of a million idle. This is due to slackening of national activities following loss of European continental markets.

Argentina hitherto has been considered a "lucky country." Soil and climate have combined to produce a variety of food always in European demand. Even in the world depression a decade ago its unemployment problem was infinitesimal compared with that of other countries. Meat and cereals continued to sell. Today the greater part of Europe is blockaded and England is on rations.

Construction activities have been the first to flag. One hundred thousand are estimated to be out of work in this line. A public works program is planned as an immediate remedy.

The Finance Minister will be authorized to issue 35,000,000 pesos in bonds to finance highway paving and construction of official and semi-official buildings, such as the Mint and the Pensions Banks. The Buenos Aires Municipality will be asked to co-operate, and another suggestion is that private construction be stimulated by tax exemptions for the duration of the conflict or a fixed period of, say, five years.

The plans and surveys for the oil pipe line between Mendoza and San Lorenzo will be hurried along to absorb part of the unemployed. This undertaking by the Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales (State Oilfields) will cost 30,000,000 pesos, one third of which would be spent on labor.

Acting President Castillo appointed a commission representing the Ministries of Finance and Public Works and Municipality to produce an official and private construction plan within 15 days. Unemployment is spreading as the war goes on, he declared.

Quebec Fully Ready To Defend Canada, Official Declares

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—The Province of Quebec has never been more ready or more willing to do its full share for Canadian defense than at the present, Maj. Gen. L. R. LaFleche, Deputy Minister of National Service, stated here after an extensive motor tour of the Province.

Maj. Gen LaFleche returned to Canada July 31 after serving as military attaché to the Canadian Legation in Paris and as Canadian liaison officer with the French General Staff. His trip through the Province of Quebec took him 300 miles down the St. Lawrence River on both sides. He did not visit military establishments, but met French Canadians in every civilian walk.

"Having seen very recently the destruction and havoc wrought by Hitler and Mussolini in Europe, it is with great pride that I again sense the saneness, sense and virility of the Canadian nation now straining for victory," he declared. "French Canada will do its duty. Quebec knows best its strength. French-Canadians are willing to work and fight." His cross section of opinion was obtained "from the taxi driver who charged me too much" "to the civilian friends who charged me nothing."

Mail Speeded in Upper Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., Aug. 30—As a "dress rehearsal" for the Sept. 1 start of substratosphere schedules to South America, cutting 1,000 miles and two days from the longest run, a stratoclipper flew from Miami to the Panama Canal Zone and back in 12 hours and 12 minutes a few days ago. This record-breaking flight focused attention on Miami's strategic position in relation to the waterway linking the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

Miami's importance as a focal point for international mail will be greatly increased by the new fast schedules, acording to John E. Lamiell, Director of the Fedtral Division of International Postal Service, who came to Miami to help work out details for handling the mail under the new program. While he would not discuss the effects of the European war on the movement of mail among nations of the Western Hemisphere, it is thought that the stepping up of schedules between the Americas is one of the evidences of Inter-American co-operation as crystallized at the recent Havana conference.

Pan American Airways' new stratoclippers, runing three times a week from Miami to Buenos Aires by way of the west coast of South America, will enable a letter airmailed in New York to reach Rio de Janeiro in three days; and Buenos Aires or Santiago, Chile, in four days. The stratoclippers flying from here to the Canal Zone will connect at Cristobal with Pan American Grace planes to speed up service to the South American west coast countries.

International mail service is operated under a universal postal convention signed by every country in the world. Organized at Berne, Switzerland, in 1874, the International Postal Union is the oldest "league of nations" and the only one to operate continuously for so long a time.

Uniform rates and the most expeditious handling of mail in all parts of the globe, regardless of origin and destination, are made possible by this organization, Mr. Lamiell noted.

A parallel organization, the Postol Union of the Americas and Spain, was discussed at a conference at Madrid in 1920, and was finally arranged for at Montevideo the following year. "That's why," said Mr. Lamiell, "we have 3-cent postage to Spain instead of 5-cent, as to all other European countries."

Mexicans May Wire Complaints Gratis

By the Associated Press

Mexico, D. F., Aug. 30

Any Mexican citizen who has a complaint against the Administration of President Cardenas may relieve his sentiments in a 20-word telegram without charge, the President's office announced yesterday.

Telegraph service in Mexico is a Government monopoly.

Defense Breaks Down Barriers Erected Against Older Workers

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 30 (AP)—Industry's "forgotten man"—the older, jobless worker—is being remembered at a feast of employment served up by national defense production.

Where age—even 40 or 45 years—was once a barrier, the older man's skill and experience are now an "open sesame" to jobs in rapidly burgeoning heavy industries and "war" industries.

Business is now asking for men from 25 to 60, or even 62, years old in certain skilled trades, said David L. B. Fringer, Maryland State Employment Service Director.

Last January only 15 per cent of persons placed in private industry in Baltimore were 45 and over. Last month it was 20 per cent. "This upward trend—which we can expect will continue—obtains not only here but in most industrial centers."

Last April, 28 per cent of the service's applicants were over 45. July's 20 per cent placement shows the older man "is approaching an even break with other age groups in getting a job."

Still on the outside, however, are the "white-collar" and semi-skilled workers, from clerks and bookkeepers to former business executives whose age is a "handicap."

But, Mr. Fringer said, "even they will benefit if production and employment climb higher. Defense needs are a stimulus generating a whole cycle of more goods and more jobs all down the line. The white-collar man is the first to go, and last to come back."

Shortages in such lines as machinists, shipfitters, boilermakers have extended the employment call. Growing demands for such clerical workers as male stenographers indicate still broader extension of the older, jobless man's chance for work, Mr. Fringer said.

Pacific Greyhound In Libel Action

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30 (AP)—The long strike of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen against Pacific Greyhound Lines reached into Superior Court today in a libel suit against the union by the bus company.

Pacific Greyhound, asking $240,000 damages, asserted the Brotherhood had circulated "libelous" pamphlets questioning the safety of travel on buses manned by non-striking drivers.

Brotherhood members walked out May 16 in a jurisdictional dispute with the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach employees.

The Brotherhood asserted Pacific Greyhound had refused to observe a Labor Board ruling designating the Trainmen as collective bargaining agent.

Pacific Greyhound contended it has a valid contract with Amalgamated and continued operations with the non-striking drivers, who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The Brotherhood is an independent union.

Greyhound is seeking a court review of the Labor Board order.

Trotsky Incident Ires Cardenas

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 30 (AP)—President Cardenas has condemned "with all force" the assassination of Leon Trotsky and warned the Mexican Communist Party that if any of its members were involved in the crime, they were guilty of "treason to the country."

The President's statement, reviewing his administration's policy of asylum for political refugees from all lands, declared the death of Trotsky, if it were engineered in a foreign land, would represent a "violation of Mexico's frontiers and international rights."

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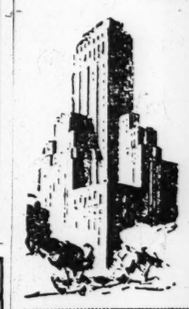

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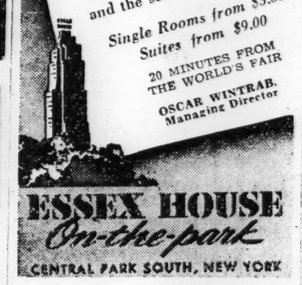

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The Home Forum

Conversation With a Child

PUTTING DOWN her rucksack on the front porch, she had asked if she might buy some supper for herself and spend the night in the red barn.

The farmhouse was sunk between greening folds of hills. It might once, time out of memory, have grown there like any other earth growth, have suffered as intimately as a tree the turn of seasons, the rains, the snows, the flooding suns. No other buildings could be seen from the road, and the light was deepening now, in a long warm slant from the open west—which was why she had stopped, why she was sitting on the wooden steps with the day's walk finished.

The quiet woman, with eyes hooded reticently like a bird's, said, "We've had ours, so I'll bring out a tray if you want, and you can eat here in the sun." And then, cautioningly, to the little boy, "Now you mustn't bother the young lady!"

"Oh, really—he won't bother me."

"Well, he doesn't mean to, of course. It's just that he's by himself all the time—there aren't any other children near, and nobody much seems to come up this way; so if anybody *does*—"

"Oh, he won't bother me," she said again. "I haven't seen anybody much either, since morning. We'll keep one another company."

The woman went back into the privacies of the house; and the world fell silent once more—lying still about them, lying steep and precise, with (incongruously, since this was northern country of New England) the jeweled and fabled look of a landscape in an early Italian painting. Stretch beyond sloping furrowed stretch, gilt fold upon fold.

* * *

"What is your name?" she asked.

"Donny," he said. He was a little boy of perhaps six, perhaps seven: with the solemn, sensitive, vulnerable look of the child left well to its own imaginings, with uplifted eyes so naked-pure that she saw herself, very tiny, at the bottom of them. He stood there, in overalls and faded jersey, not speaking at all, but waiting, she felt—waiting for something; until, at last, unable, it would seem, to wait any longer, he said anxiously, "But look! Why don't you *look*?" And, turning, she saw the tulips: a number of tulips, very tall and glossy, strung out unevenly in a single row.

"Oh, how lovely."

He was lit, on the instant, with brightest pleasure. "They're mine!" he told her—eager, beaming, in a tumble of communicativeness. "I made them! All by myself, I made them! And do you see how many there are?"

"Twelve," she counted.

"Yes, there are twelve of them! And do you like all of them the very best, or do you —" he hesitated.

"Oh, I like all of them the best, don't you? They're all lovely."

"*Yes*," he said; and she saw that he couldn't have borne it, simply couldn't have borne it, if she had liked some of them less than others.

* * *

When the woman came out with the supper tray she laughed a little, apologetically. "I suppose he's been showing you his tulips! Nothing else seems to matter these days. He sent for them, you see, and planted them himself, and now he spends half his time looking after them." The tray was put down: ham and beans, and a saucer of syrup with unsweetened doughnuts to dip in it. "And I brought you the paper. I thought maybe—" a venturing forward, "I thought you'd maybe want to see it. You're English, aren't you?"

"Yes," she said.

Again the door closing, the receding footsteps; again, all over this high, gilt world, immeasurable quietness.

* * *

The little boy came and sat down beside her; and the newspaper, folded, lay there between them. "Do you think," he asked interestedly, "it's a nice supper?"

"Oh, a very nice supper indeed, thank you."

He seemed relieved; and then, quicksilverishly, a bit saddened. "Once it was Irma," he remembered, bleak-voiced.

"Irma?" In some sort of fashion—delicately—she found her way to the understanding that he couldn't quite bring himself to the point of saying that the ham had been Irma.

Both veered prudently away from the subject.

He had picked up the paper. "I can *read*," he reported, sociable again; and plainly, from his tone, it was still a most lovely amazement to him. With arms wide-stretched, small fists gripping the huge sheet, he spelled forth, as proof of prowess, "W, A, R— that's war. Just the little words," he added, being scrupulously honest.

Just the little words, she thought.

* * *

He seemed, for some moments, to wander away, a long way away—into uttermost reaches of private pondering. Then he came back; he looked up. "Why is a war?" he asked.

Again she saw herself, minute, in his eyes; and, for that instant, his very flesh seemed to her frighteningly innocent, so that a harshness of phrase, she felt, or even a glance, could bruise him indelibly.

"Why?" she repeated. "Oh—for many reasons, many reasons."

So fresh and serene he sat here in the sun, so miraculously uncontaminated: almost, she thought, like an abstraction of a child, almost released into the sheer and single quality of purity.

* * *

He was examining now the pictures on the sheet. "Are they real people," he wanted to know, "just like us?"

"Yes, they are just like us," she said. Klaus, Poldi, Anthony, Henri and Hans—

"And do they—do they like it to be a war?"

"Oh, no! Oh, no!"

"Then *why*?" he asked her again; and she saw suddenly that perhaps there was never enough time, never enough time, for anyone here to stoop down, to speak with him his little words.

Carefully she tried to find a way. "It's something like this. Suppose whoever lives over there—" she made a vague gesture.

"Mr. Mitchell?" he said.

"Yes, Mr. Mitchell. Well, suppose one day he decided that he wanted your farm. You've lived here always, haven't you? And your father has lived here always. It's *yours*, isn't it? So if Mr. Mitchell suddenly started to take it away—"

"Oh, but he wouldn't," the little boy said. "He *has* a farm."

"Yes, I know. But suppose he wanted to have yours as well. And you saw him coming, with a gun in his hand—"

"But why? Why would he want our farm?"

"Perhaps," she offered, "just because he'd decided to be the biggest farmer in the world. And after he'd taken yours he'd go on to the next one, and to the next, and the next. Or perhaps—perhaps there is something you have here that he hasn't got; and he'd say, 'It isn't fair, I want it too.' And over he'd come, with his gun in his hand. And then, when your father saw him coming, he'd get out his gun—" But is this telling anything, she wondered: is this really telling anything at all?

"What would they do with their guns?" he asked?

"They would—shoot one another," she said. "And that is war."

Grave, attentive, made gold with sun, he sat on the step; and, all at once, with an odd excitement, she found herself waiting for him to speak. Say the word! she found herself urging: you so guileless, so uncorrupted, you as untorn by love as hate—say, out of your great innocence, the word that will suddenly and quite simply make plain! And she even leaned forward, waiting—waiting.

* * *

But he said nothing. And gradually she relaxed; gradually, in profoundest disappointment she saw his innocence dull to ignorance, saw that he was really not serene at all—but probably a dozen times in an hour bewildered and tricked and victimized: stepping alone, defenceless and hesitant, among gargantuan blanks and uncertainties.

There was no word here: there was nothing to wait for.

He had bent again to the pictures in the paper; and now he was turning, concerned, apprehensive, in the direction to which she had casually pointed. Quickly she said, "It's all right, you know. We were only pretending." And because he seemed suddenly so small, so vulnerable, so liable to illusion, she repeated the assurance: "It's all right, Donny. We were only *pretending*."

* * *

The household obviously had been active for hours when she came down for breakfast. "I'll have it out on the steps," she said; and going to the door saw hills raised green against purest blue, heard a whole skyful of morning singing. Then she stood still, abruptly arrested.

"Why—what have you done!"

The little boy slowly straightened himself, scissors in hand. His lids were puffed, his lashes spikey, with private weeping.

"What is it, Donny?" she asked again.

It took him some moments to find steadiness for speech; then, "I looked and I looked," he told her, "I looked all over Mr. Mitchell's farm, and he's got everything just like us—everything except—"

Clutched in one hand, cut for sharing, were six tulips.

DORIS PEEL

The Christian Science Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Marc Vaux, Paris

A PORTRAIT BUST OF MADAME G. L.: *By Charles Despieau*

WHEN RODIN AND BOURDELLE with almost pugnacious vitality, and Maillol with a sense of monumental and stable forms, had established their reputations and formulae, there seemed little left for the French sculptor to do but to imitate one or another, or to go "modern." Nevertheless, there is always one way out, a way so simple that it almost always takes people by surprise. This is the way of lyrical simplicity.

The road is quite easy, it demands no deep intellectual gifts nor caveman vitality. All required is that the artist should be a true poet, which, in the case of a sculptor, means a poet both in the approach to nature and in a feeling for his materials. This is where the rub comes in. To some extent one can fake intellectualism, one may fake vitality (or rather boisterousness) but the lyrical spirit is one of those gentle, subtle gifts that cannot be simulated.

And so today, when almost every artist is trying to force his way ahead by all sorts of abstruse delvings into the byways of art, Despieau contrives to be quite strikingly original merely by being quietly himself, a poet. If one looks long enough at this charming work, the double poetry of Despieau's gift becomes vividly evident. To look upon it as merely something portraying somebody is not really possible. Both the act of understanding by the artist, and the act of recreating his understanding, can be keenly felt; they form, as it were, a duet within a unity. Madame G. L. is certainly here, but Despieau speaks through her presentment, and, by means of his innate poetry, lifts her into the world of new and exquisite creations.

J. G.

This Is My Country

This is my country where the pointed fir
Climbs from the sea and from the laughing foam,
And here forever music, the whisperer,
Calls the proud ships up through the gullies home.
And here forever on the shingle cries
The restless water and the shell is tossed,
And ever here across the drifting skies
The sea gulls wander, but are never lost.

This is my country; the feet running here,
Run to the coves and to the windy hollows
And to the dunes where, on the waiting ear,
The returning tide sweeps up the cove and bellows,
And night comes softly to the pasture bars,
Painting the ocean with a cloud of stars.

HAROLD VINAL

So Little Rivers Grow

CLIMBING A HEATHERY hillside after rain one wonders what has happened to all the water which has been falling on it. No streams can be seen near the top of the hill, but if one listens carefully they can usually be heard rushing downhill beneath the heather roots. . . .

The rain does not penetrate into the granite or the quartzite, but on porus thirsty rocks like chalk or limestone it sinks at once. Gradually it soaks downward until it reaches a place where the rock is so full of water that it can hold no more.

Some rocks will hold an astonishing amount. A cubic foot of chalk holds two gallons. . . .

In some rocks the water soaks through microscopic crevices. In others it dissolves the rock away and forms large caverns in which underground rivers run. Potholers and speleologists explore the Yorkshire and Derbyshire ones and map the extraordinary drain of the carboniferous limestone. At Malhan cave a small river disappears on the lip of a precipice and a river comes out at the foot. It is not the same river. Permanganate of potash put into the disappearing stream leaves the other quite uncolored, but far away, in the opposite direction, a small rivulet suddenly turns purple. Somehow the two streams have crossed one over the other. . . .

The little river that starts from the spring is as lovely as the mountain torrent but very different. . . . Instead of leaping from one dark pool to another it flows, transparent and even. It has the brilliant green fronds of the water crowfoot waving in the current and the tiny white flowers rising in the air. The yellow flags line the banks and the willows shade them.—From "Albion," by STEPHEN BONE. (New York: Macmillan.)

The Deer

Florabella, Minaretta,
Alabaster deer
In the artificial shadow of a silk
lamp shade,
The wind stirs the curtain,
Wind from the deer-land
Where green and murmuring grasses
Move like waves along a summer sea.
The wind dies in the moving curtain,
And the light shines on you
Serene and fragile,
Florabella, Minaretta.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

"Twelve legions of angels"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHO TODAY DOES not realize that something superior to material defenses is needed to protect mankind from evil, which claims to be real and aggressive? The seeming causes for anxiety may differ, but the one great need is a right understanding of God. Many appear to suffer from loss and fear of personal harm. Others believe that domestic discord, some tragic trick of fate, or so-called incurable disease has robbed them of joy, usefulness, and health. How comforting it is to know that angels of God are ever present and powerful enough to right every wrong which seems to afflict mankind! These angels instill courage, wisdom, and strength in all who entertain and love them.

But someone will say: "It would be wonderful to be free from fear, but is it possible today to see, hear, and recognize the presence of angels? Would one not be considered too imaginative, impractical, even superstitious, if he claimed to have such vision?" Every sincere inquirer will find a satisfying answer to such a question in the beautiful words of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, where she says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 306), "When angels visit us, we do not hear the rustle of wings, nor feel the feathery touch of the breast of a dove; but we know their presence by the love they create in our hearts." And in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 581) Mrs. Eddy defines "angels" as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality." This definition spiritualizes one's thoughts about angels, and thus silences skepticism and doubt. "Spiritual intuitions" do not come to one through a process of human deduction and reason. They unfold in one's consciousness as the result of prayer, genuine goodness, and love.

God is ever-present divine Love, Mind, Spirit. The real man, who is God's reflection, expresses health, harmony, security, and peace. These are the teachings of Christian Science. All who accept them wholeheartedly, enjoy safety and true contentment. Spiritual intuitions, which are constantly imparted from the divine Mind to man, fortify the right thinker at all times, for God's thoughts express His nature and reflect His power. When they are understood and utilized, they are found to be wholly adequate to meet sudden emergencies, remove mental strain, and refute all discouraging presentments of mortal belief.

The Bible records many occasions when Jesus was protected by these holy messengers from God. On three occasions, as related in the second chapter of the Gospel of Matthew, Joseph, "a just man," was directed by angels to safeguard the infant Jesus. Through spiritual intuition the Wisemen detected and thwarted Herod's treacherous interest in the young child.

In later years Jesus met and mastered the evil suggestions which claimed power to obscure the holy purpose of his earthly career. After his victory in the great mental struggle in the wilderness, angels came and ministered unto him. During the dreadful hours which preceded the crucifixion, when Peter drew a sword and cut off the ear of the high priest's servant, the Master, with tender compassion, healed the wound and rebuked Peter, saying (Matthew 26:53), "Thinkest thou that I cannot now pray to my Father, and he shall presently give me more than twelve legions of angels?"

Jesus knew that the real man is spiritual, indestructible, eternal, for God is man's Life. He was willing to surrender the material sense of existence in order to prove this great fact for all mankind and for all time. The angels of God, Life, Truth, and Love, are faithful, ever present, and powerful. An angel rolled away the stone from the door of the tomb, and brought glad tidings of his resurrection to the Master's anxious friends.

Christian Science teaches that what is called matter and its seeming effects, manifested as disease, injury, and pain, are false concepts of mortal mind. God, Spirit, is the only Mind and substance. Though evil claims to have many ways to delude, rob, and destroy, it is powerless, nonintelligent, and self-destructive. The right spiritual idea is always present to counteract its—evil's—falsities.

A woman often gratefully recalls her own healing, which was brought about by the entertaining of angels, God's holy messengers. She had suffered for many months from a so-called incurable disease. Every material remedy had failed to restore her health. A Christian Scientist, who noted her despair, told her about God's love for His children, assuring her that pain and sickness were not of His will. The woman turned eagerly to Christian Science for help, and received a complete and permanent healing.

Divine Love is ever present to comfort those who are honestly reaching out for Truth in the desire to lead a better life. This is righteous prayer, which God always answers. Spiritual strength, wisdom, and right expectancy are qualities of true selfhood, which reflects God. How comforting it is to remember the words of the Psalmist (Psalms 34:7): "The angel of the Lord encampeth round about them that fear him, and delivereth them"!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Finnish.]

»KAKSITOISTA LEGIONAA ENKELEITÄ»

Tällä sivulla ilmestyvan Kristillistä Tiedettä käsittelevän artikkelin suomenkielinen käännös

KEN EI nykypäivinä oivaltaisi että tarvitsemme jotain tehokkaampaa kuin aineellisia varustuksia suojellaksemme ihmiskuntaa pahalta, joka vetoaa siihen että se muka olisi oikea ja hyökkäävä. Huolistumisen näennäiset syyt voivat olla erilaisia; yhteinen suuri tarve on kumminkin Jumalan oikea ymmärtäminen. Monet kärsivät tappioittensa takia tai pelkäävät henkilökohtaista väkivaltaa. Toiset taas uskovat että sisäinen eripuraisuus, tai joku kohtalon traagillinen oikku, tai n.k. parantumaton tauti on ryöstänyt heiltä ilon, hyödyllisyyden ja terveyden. Kuinka lohduttavaa on tietää että Jumalan enkelit ovat aina läsnä ja kyllin voimakkaita hyvittämään kaiken vääryyden, joka näyttää ihmiskuntaa vitsaavan. Nämä enkelit istuttavat rohkeutta, viisautta ja voimaa kaikkiin, jotka ottavat heidät vastaan ja rakastavat heitä.

Mutta joku sanoo: »Olisi ihanaa olla pelosta vapaa; vaan onko nykypäivinä mahdollista nähdä, kuulla ja tuntea enkelien läsnäoloa? Eikö semmoista henkiloä pidettäisi liian haaveilevana, epäkäytännöllisenä jopa taikauskoisena, jos hän vetoaisi semmoiseen näkemykseen?» Kukin vilpitön kyseljä löytää tyydyttävän vastauksen tällaiseen kysymykseen Mary Baker Eddy'n, Kristillisen Tieteen Löytäjän ja Perustajan ihanissa sanoissa, jotka kuuluvat *Miscellaneous Writings*, (s. 306), »Kun enkelit käyvät vieraanamme, emme kuule siipien surinaa, emmekä tunne kyyhkysen untuvien pehmeää koskетusta; vaan tunnemme heidän läsnäolonsa siitä rakkaudesta, jonka he sytyttävät sydämessämme». Ja kirjassaan *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 581) Mrs. Eddy määrittelee sanan »enkelit» merkitsevän »Jumalan ajatukset ihmiseen kulkeentuvina; henkiset aavistukset, puhtaina ja täydellisinä; innoitus hyvyyteen, puhtauteen ja kuolemattomuuteen, vastavaikuttimena kaikelle pahalle, aistilliselle ja kuolevaiselle». Tämä määritelmä henkevöittää ajatuksemme enkeleistä, täten vaimentaen epäluulon ja epäilyksen. »Henkiset aavistukset» eivät ole inhimillisen harkitsemiskyvyn eikä järjen toiminnan tulos. Ne avautuvat ihmisen tietoisuudessa rukouksen, tosi hyvyyden ja rakkauden tuloksena.

Jumala on aina läsnäoleva jumalallinen Rakkaus, Mieli, Henki. Tosi ihminen, joka on Jumalan heijastus, osoittaa olemuksessaan terveyttä, sointua, turvallisuutta ja rauhaa. Nämä ovat Kristillisen Tieteen opetuksia. Kaikki, jotka hyväksyvät ne koko sydämestään nauttivat turvaa ja todellista tyytyväisyyttä. Henkiset aavistukset, jotka alati kulkeutuvat jumalallisesta Mielestä ihmiseen, tukevat oikeahenkistä ajattelijaa kaikkina aikoina, sillä Jumalan ajatukset osoittavat Hänen luonnettaan ja heijastavat Hänen voimaansa. Kun nämät tunnetaan ja ihminen käyttää niitä hyväkseen, osoittatuvat ne täysin riittäviksi vastaamaan kaikkiin äkillisiin hätätilanteisiin, poistamaan mielen jännityksen, ja näyttämään vääriksi kaikki kuolevaisen uskon lamauttavat esitykset.

Raamattu kertoo monesta tilaisuudesta, missä Jeesusta suojelivat nämä Jumalan pyhät lähettiläät. Kolmessa eri tapauksessa, joista mainitaan Matteuksen evankeliumin toisessa luvussa, ohjasivat enkelit Joosefia »hurskasta miestä» suojelemaan Jeesuslasta. Henkisen aavistuksen avulla oivalsivat tietäjät Herodeksen kavalat aikeet nuoren lapsen suhteen ja tekivät ne tehottomiksi.

Myöhempinä vuosina Jeesus kohtasi ja valloitti ne pahat esitykset, jotka vetosivat voimaansa summentaa Hänen maallisen kutsumuksensa pyhää tarkoitusta. Hänen voittonsa jälkeen erämään suuressa henkisessä kamppailussa tulivat enkelit Hänen luoksensa ja tekivät Hänelle palvelusta. Niiden kauheiden hetkien kuluessa ennen ristiinnaulitsemista, jolloin Pietari veti miekkansa ja sivalsi ylimmäisen papin palvelijalta korvan, paransi Mestari hellällä säälillä haavan ja torui Pietaria, sanoen (Matt. 26:53), »Vai luuletko, etten voi pyytää Isältäni, ja hän lähettää heti minulle enemmän kuin kaksitoista legionaa enkeleitä»!

Jeesus tiesi että tosi ihminen on henkinen, tuhoamaton, iankaikkinen, koska Jumala on ihmisen Elämä. Hän suostui luopumaan olemassaolon aineellisesta käsityksestä todistaakseen tämän suuren tosiseikan koko ihmiskunnalle ajan loppuun saakka. Jumalan, Elämän, Totuuden ja Rakkauden enkelit ovat uskollisia, alati läsnäolevia ja voimakkaita. Enkeli vieritti kiven haudan ovelta ja toi iloiset sanomat Hänen ylösnousemisestaan hänen huolistuneille ystävillensä.

Kristillinen Tiede opettaa että se, jota aineeksi kutsutaan ynnä sen näennäiset vaikutukset kuten tauti, vahingoittumiset ja kipu ovat kuolevaisen mielen valheellisia ymmärtämyksiä. Jumala, Henki, on ainoa Mieli ja aine. Vaikka paha vetoaa moneen keinoonsa johtaa harhaan, ryöstää ja tuhota, on se voimaton, epä-älykäs ja itseään tuhoava. Oikea henkinen mieli on aina läsnä vastavaikuttimena sen—pahan—valheille.

Eräs nainen usein kiitollisuudella muistelee omaa parantumistaan, jonka sai aikaan enkelien, Jumalan pyhien käskyläisten, vastaanottaminen. Hän oli kärsinyt monta kuukautta n.k. parantumatonta tautia. Kaikki aineelliset lääkeet olivat epäonnistuneet palauttamaan hänen terveytensä. Kristillinen Tieteilijä, joka huomasi hänen epätoivonsa, kertoi hänelle Jumalan rakkaudesta lapsiaan kohtaan, vakuuttaen hänelle, että kipu ja sairaus eivät olleet Hänen tahtonsa mukaista. Nainen kääntyi innokkaasti Kristillisen Tieteen puoleen saadakseen apua ja parantuikin täydellisesti ja pysyväisesti.

Jumalallinen Rakkaus on aina läsnä lohduttamassa niitä, jotka rehellisesti tavoittelevat Totuutta haluten elää parempaa elämää. Tämä on hurskasta rukousta, johon Jumala aina vastaa. Henkinen voima, viisaus ja oikeamielinen odotus ovat tosi itseyden ominaisuuksia, joka heijastaa Jumalaa. Kuinka lohduttavaa on palauttaa mieleen psalmistan sanat (Ps. 34:8): »Herran enkeli asettuu niiden ympärille, jotka häntä pelkäävät, ja pelastaa heidät».

Tietoja suomenkielisestä Kristillistä Tiedettä käsittelevästä kirjallisuudesta on saatavina osoitteella The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1940

Rush Is On For Labor Day Tours

Will reach big proportions tonight by air, by land and sea for long week end.

Not discouraged by the Weatherman's prediction that cloudy weather with "occasional showers" will prevail over New England this coming week end thousands of persons from Boston and surrounding suburbs will take off tonight or tomorrow to either spend the long Labor Day holiday at favorite sea, lake, and mountain resorts, or a visit to the New York World's Fair.

New England resort operators and hotel and lodging owners, depending much upon this week end to put them over the financial top for the season, are prepared for the greatest mass invasion of the year.

In order that this traffic may flow swiftly and freely the major transportation lines serving the New England area are bringing into use all available equipment to handle the anticipated crowds. Extra trains and extra sections will be operated by the Boston & Maine, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and Boston & Albany Railroads.

Trains Every Hour

Because of the convenient "every-hour-on-the-hour" departures of New York bound trains from Boston during the morning and afternoon, the New Haven is able to add extra sections or extra cars to regular Shore Line trains.

The New Haven will operate a reduced-fare, round-trip "holiday coach special" to Manhattan over the week end. The train will leave the South Station at 11 p. m., E. S. T., and will arrive in New York early Sunday morning. Returning, the special will leave Grand Central Terminal at 11:30 p. m., E. S. T., Monday, and will be due in Boston early Tuesday morning in plenty of time for work. This train will feature a coach for the exclusive use of women travelers.

The East Wind of the Boston & Maine will leave Bangor, Maine, on Monday for New York and Washington at 6:45 a. m. E. S. T. in several sections while the popular Mountaineer will leave Littleton, N. H., for Boston at 5:10 p. m. E. S. T.

Many to Go By Sea

The Eastern Steamship Company reports heavy bookings on all of its ships, especially those serving New York. The Company's ships sailing for Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and St. John, New Brunswick, expect capacity crowds as they leave for their respective ports. The Colonial Line out of Providence, R. I., report that their boats will be filled for the holiday week end.

Boston's two major airlines have been filled for several days and a long waiting list has forced many persons to seek other means of transportation. Flights by the American Airlines to New York and return will be made in extra sections. The Boston & Maine Airways also will carry full passenger lists to northern areas.

The heaviest of the week-end traffic will roll out of the city over the main highways. Most of this will get under way early Saturday morning, but a large number of the more ambitious "week enders" will be well on their way Friday night. The police departments of the various New England States have been asked to see that traffic is kept orderly and on the move.

Care Is Urged on Autoists

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, warned motorists to be exceptionally careful over the Labor Day week end. He predicted that some 2,000,000 persons would be traveling over the highways in automobiles. Mr. Goodwin said State Police and Registry of Motor Vehicle inspectors would be scattered throughout Massachusetts to stop any motorist violating traffic laws.

The large movement of travel will, of course, fall on Labor Day itself when those who have been away for the summer join the week-end throngs in their return to city homes.

The New Haven alone will put into service 1,300 coaches on inbound and outbound trains. During the same period it is expected that about 175 Pullman cars will be used.

Bar Committee Report Renews Sheriff Debate

Suffolk County's ancient, and some say archaic, post of Sheriff is once more in the news in an announcement today that the Boston Bar Association's Committee on Amendment of Laws has made its report to the Council of the Association.

The announcement is significant for two reasons:

1. The Committee is known to have spent several months considering revision of that section of the Massachusetts Constitution pertaining to the Sheriff's office.

2. The Bar Association is the lever which lifted John H. Dowd, former Sheriff, from office, and the cover from the scandal in Charles Street Jail and in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Civil Court for the county.

Many plans for change or abolition of the county structure, with particular reference to the Sheriff's office, have been put forward since the former Boston City Councilor and Sheriff resigned from office and disappeared nearly a year ago. The Committee no doubt considered them all.

Transfer Favored

A bill filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives would transfer the Sheriff's duties to the Penal Institution Commissioner for Boston. The Committee on Municipal Finance of the Boston Chamber of Commerce supported this step, and added that the Sheriff's office is now unnecessary, as "custody of the new courthouse has already been removed largely from his duties."

Recognizing, however, the political opposition which would make abolition of the Sheriff's office difficult, the Chamber of Commerce committee advocated appointment rather than election of the Sheriff. Previous attempts to do away with county offices or the county form of government have been defeated by the close tie predicated on patronage between the Legislature and county officials.

Attacks have also been made on the system permitting compensation of deputy sheriffs, and ultimately the Sheriff in times gone by, through fees they are empowered to collect.

Ironically, it was Sheriff Dowd in the opening days of his administration who first suggested abolishing fees in favor of salaries. Fees collected were to be, and would be under the measures of the bill now on file and the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce, turned over to the public treasury.

Civil Service Proposal

Another change proposed is the placing of 303 employees, 231 of whom may be fired at will by the Sheriff, under civil service. This also met Sheriff Dowd's approval. In November, 1938, he told newspapermen that, although he would not initiate such a move, he "would have no objection" if the matter were placed before him.

Only 72 of this group of county employees can feel comparatively sure of their jobs Serving as court officers, they can be removed only with the consent of a majority of the county judges.

Cost of operating the county jail, which is also under the Sheriff's control, has also been subject to censure. The budget has been labeled extravagant. Last fall the cost had reached $817 for each inmate, a total considerably higher than cost of operating jails and other State and county institutions of similar size.

Taking a different tack, the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations is investigating ways and means to reform the existing system, to close openings for graft and to produce more efficient and economical administration.

Ballot Law Hearing Is Set for Sept. 11

Judge Vincent Brogna of Suffolk Superior Court today set Sept. 11 for hearing on the suits filed against the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by members of the Communist, Socialist, Socialist Labor, and Prohibition Parties to have their names appear on the November ballot.

Names of candidates representing these parties were ordered omitted from the ballot by the Ballot Law Commission because of insufficient signatures on their nomination papers.

Hub's Airport To Seek WPA Funds Soon

Plans for seeking Work Projects Administration funds to enlarge the Boston Municipal Airport in the interests of national defense, will be submitted to the War Department soon, it was announced today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Indorsing the project were Crocker Snow, State Aviation Director; William P. Long, Park Commissioner of Boston, and Maj. Albert L. Edson, Superintendent of the Airport, who attended a conference with the Mayor at City Hall.

According to explanations following the conference, there is need for the construction of concrete runways at the airport because the cinders which surface the field at present are continually being blown away by the propellers. Furthermore, it was pointed out by Mr. Snow that the airport, which he described as one of the smallest major ports in the United States is not adequate to take care of the commercial ships now in operation there.

In support of this opinion, he pointed to the fact that the Federal Government in its recent program of installing blind flying directional equipment at airports throughout the Country excluded Boston on the ground that the airport was too small.

The proposed improvements include lengthening the airport by 2,200 feet, thereby increasing its runway length to accommodate large bombing planes. This would be achieved by means of hydraulic fill. Completion of this fill would enable the construction of two 5,000 feet runways at right angles to each other.

The 2,200-foot extension would cost in the neighborhood of $460,000, it is estimated. This will include the cost of concrete on the extended runways. Additional concrete on the present field would cost $204,000. Construction of bulkheads to protect the fill might add $183,000 to costs.

The City of Boston is seeking these additions to its airport under a special WPA $25,000,000 fund for national defense. War Department approval must be obtained before the funds are sought.

Commissioner Long announced that plans are "in readiness" for a construction project to widen Porter Street and extend it to the airport, thus giving a wide, direct approach to the airport from Central Square.

This undertaking would cost approximately $100,000, including landscaping, the Commissioner said. It would provide for the widening of Porter Street to include two 40-foot roadways, a planted strip in the middle, and 10-foot sidewalks on either side.

Construction is being delayed, the Commissioner disclosed, pending the outcome of certain litigation over land bordering Porter Street, but said he believed no land-taking would be necessary.

In line with the airport development, the Boston Elevated Railway is seeking a license to operate a bus service from Maverick Square direct to the airport. This would replace the Jefferies Point car line, which operates to a point close to the field. Protest against this proposed license is expected when the City Council Committee on Licenses holds a public hearing next Wednesday morning. A group of East Boston residents, led by Representative Thomas E. Barry, opposes the project on the ground that it will deprive them of their present transportation by altering the route.

Labor Act Changes Hit By Educators

Amherst professor heads college instructors in protest over planned amendments.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Aug. 30—A massive college protest against amendments to the National Labor Relations Act now pending in the Senate at Washington was given to the press today under the leadership of Prof. Colston E. Warne, labor specialist at Amherst College. Educators signing totaled 709.

Amendments objected to in the act, which was designed to protect and promote collective bargaining, are those which were passed by the House last June after a tumultuous committee inquiry headed by Representative Howard S. Smith (D) of Virginia.

As New Deal strength is greater in the Senate than in the House, it is forecast by various Washington observers that the amendments will be smothered in the Senate for lack of action at this session or outright rejection. Material such as the college round-robin asking their defeat is calculated to this end.

Eight Drawbacks Listed

As the Warne broadside analyzes the Smith amendments, they would defeat the purposes of the Wagner act. Terming the changes destructive, the professors' communication to the Senate Committee on Education and Labor declares, "If adopted, we believe that they would serve to disrupt sound industrial relations for years to come. They are particularly dangerous in a time of national defense."

Eight drawbacks to the House's revision of the act are listed by the Warne group. These condemn the House plan to sever the judicial from the investigating and prosecuting functions of the Labor Board, bestowal on the courts of a larger latitude to pass on the board's actions, permission to employers to exercise freer expression of opinion on labor matters affecting their employees, etc.

Among the remaining alleged faults, the college letter names first the House project of requiring the labor board to conduct employee balloting by crafts.

This point involves the issue of craft versus industrial unionism on which the labor movement split into its present two wings. When the Congress of Industrial Organizations arose, it asked the labor board to favor employee elections on a plant-wide basis. The American Federation of Labor urged elections by groups of skilled workers or crafts.

Indorsed by Green

Taking the A. F. of L. point of view, the Smith amendments were indorsed by William Green, A. F. of L. president, and have been strenuously resisted by the C. I. O. The Warne letter sides with the C. I. O. and discounts the A. F. of L. position.

The college protest embodies on the whole a liberal or New Deal standpoint, it is commented by observers.

Of the 708 reported signers of the letter, 94 are listed in the publicity given today to the press. Some distinguished professors are included, such as Charles A. Beard and John R. Commons.

Coast Guard Academy Betterments Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Improvements at the Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., at a cost of $820,000 were recommended today by the Board of Visitors in a report to the House. The improvements were asked by Capt. E. D. Jones, Superintendent of the Academy, to take care of the prospective increase in the number of cadets.

They include a $300,000 infirmary and ordnance building; $100,000 for extension of the library; $20,000 for extension of the cadet barracks in Chase Hall to quarter 300 cadets; $200,000 for a boathouse and wharves; and $200,000 to replace the schooner Chase, lost in the 1938 hurricane.

They Gave Boston a Show

By a Staff Photographer

Marchers in the Jewish War Veterans Parade

David Feltz of New York City, National Color Sergeant of the Jewish Veterans (in front). Rear, left to right: Harry Brand of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nathan Seigel, New York City; Samuel Messinger, New York City, and Harry Feinberg, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn.

Jewish Veterans March

Continued from Page 1

his staff reviewed the parade from a specially constructed stand on Boston Common at Charles Street, near Boylston. To reach this point, the parade swung from Beacon Street down School, passing Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's reviewing stand in front of City Hall, into Washington Street to Winter. The marchers then proceeded up to Tremont and then into Boylston.

At the morning session, before the parade, the convention passed resolutions commending both the Democratic and Republican parties for opposing bigotry and group hatred. Another resolution declared that the organization would make every effort to aid and assist in every way the enlistment of young Americans in the National Guard. A third resolution urged the passage of necessary Federal legislation providing for the regulation of the sale of weapons and compelling the registration of all fire-arms as advocated by Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General of the United States.

Greetings From England

The veterans extended their thanks to Gen. Frank E. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, "for the splendid work he is doing on behalf of veterans and their dependents."

The session received a communication from London from L. Sarna, Secretary of the Association of Jewish Ex-Service Men, presenting greetings from the Jewish ex-service men of England and stating, 'The Allies are now facing an onslaught by the enemies of freedom and all things which decent men hold dear. We are sure that we have the support of our American comrades in this struggle."

A resolution urging the sale of 50 American destroyers to England to assist the Allied cause was still in committee this morning, although delegates had been expecting momentarily to receive it for consideration of the convention.

Governor at Temple Israel

Governor Saltonstall will be the principal speaker at memorial services tonight in Temple Israel Synagogue, Longwood Avenue and the Riverway. Other speakers will be Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman of Temple Israel, National Commander Edgar H. Burman and State Commander Julius B. Toltz of Chelsea.

Senator David I. Walsh, Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland will be the guest speakers at the banquet in Boston Arena tomorrow night. Other speakers will include Commander Burman and Miss Frances Brams of Newark, N. J., National President of the Women's Auxiliary. William Burman, past National Commander and Secretary of the Convention Corporation, will be toastmaster.

On Sunday morning patriotic services will be held aboard the U. S. S. Constitution at Charlestown Navy Yard. The principal speaker will be Gov. William H. Vanderbilt of Rhode Island. Others who will participate are Henry Parkman, Jr., Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commander Burman and Rabbi Sidney Guthman of Chelsea. Later, at the hotel, officers for next year will be elected.

Hub Commerce Still Gaining Despite War

Closing of normal trade channels is offset by increases in special imports and exports.

Although the recent peace-time upward trend in foreign trade has been chopped nearly in half by the outbreak of war in Europe, foreign commerce through the Port of Boston still is gaining somewhat.

This was disclosed today in an analysis of the customs figures for the first six months of 1940, as made by E. F. Bemis, Commercial Agent of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Imports through the Massachusetts Customs District were scoring heavy gains for at least two years before war actually broke out, as evidenced by the valuation figures for six-month periods covering January to June, inclusive, of 1938, 1939 and 1940.

Argentina the Leader

These figures were $50,803,575 for the first six months of 1938, jumping to $70,511,604 for the same period of 1939, during which time there was no war in Europe. This gain of nearly $20,000,000 dropped to a gain of slightly more than $10,000,000 for that period of 1940 when war was raging.

The figures for January to June of 1940 are $80,766,751. Argentina proved to be the largest supplier of Boston's imports in that six-month period, sending $10,933,481 worth of goods here in the largest boom in South American-Boston trade experienced in many years. Argentina ranked fourth as a source of our imports a year ago. The next largest supplier of our imports was British Malaya, where much crude rubber originates. They sent us $6,079,330 worth of goods in the six months.

Exports from the Massachusetts Customs District for the first six months of this year were valued at $14,184,475, a gain of 42 per cent from the figures of the same period a year ago, when they were $9,975,390. The gain was due to a few leading items, as most commodities registered a decline in export values.

Britain Best Customer

Value of machinery and vehicles exported in the first six months of 1940 increased 65 per cent over the value of the same time a year ago. The figures for the first six months of the year were $4,077,821 against $2,480,803 a year ago.

Textile fibers and manufacturers, exported in the same periods, advanced 78½ per cent over the value of exports a year ago, jumping from $1,154,709 last year to $2,055,960 this year.

Metals and manufactures, which include scrap iron, showed only a slight gain, from a value of $2,105,205 a year ago to $2,165,970 this year.

Of all exports from the Massachusetts Customs District, in the first six months of this year, the United Kingdom took the largest portion, valued at $7,546,517, with Canada second at $1,117,789 and the Philippines third with $1,034,671.

Vocational Study Needs Survey In R. I. Schools Ready Oct. 30

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30—Dr. James F. Rockett, State Director of Education, predicts that legislation "affecting the entire educational setup of the State "should result from a study of vocational needs and opportunities in Rhode Island schools which he is now making at the direction of the General Assembly.

He said that he is half way through the survey and expects to report to Gov. William H. Vanderbilt by Oct. 30.

The Providence school department is making a study of its own, Superintendent James L. Hanley said, to determine employment prospects and training requirements in various local industries and trades as a basis for possible further development of the vocational education program here.

The Rhode Island Compensation Board recently recomemnded revision of the State's educational system to provide for more training in technical skills and thus help meet the need for skilled and semi-skilled, growing as the result of the national defense program.

Policies with regard to college and business aspirants should be continued, Dr. Rockett believes, but the majority not planning to go to college "are entitled to a high school education which will fit them in some practical, useful way for the work-a-day world."

People of the various communities must become aroused to this necessity, he said, and take care of the extra expense required in some instances, and the revision of the curriculum needed elsewhere.

His report, he revealed, will take up the question of Federal-State-local relationships in financing. The Federal Government now helps cities and towns in financing vocational training, but the State makes no contribution beyond sharing with Washington the expense of administration, he explained.

Dr. Hanley said the Providence school department has already studied the jewelry, metal, woodworking, and printing trades, and has established advisory groups on vocational training in this field. Studies will now take in the textile industry, building trades, barbering, beauty parlor work, retail selling and food distribution, hotel and restaurant, and domestic occupations.

It is his belief that the principal responsibility of the public schools in this matter is to teach a wide range of basic skills and to include desirable work habits, rather than to train pupils intensively in specialized jobs.

Union in Woonsocket, R. I., Building Homes for Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 30—In contrast with the old time "company house" rented to workers by their employer, a low-priced housing project is being promoted here by leaders of the Independent Textile Union.

This union, which is confined to the locality, takes in all kinds of workers, instead of limiting itself according to custom to a single trade or industry. The housing venture is not being undertaken as union business.

The experiment began last week in the suburbs of Woonsocket with excavation for the first two of 17 small houses planned for completion this year.

The project is being carried out by a group of 17 individuals who, under the leadership of President Joseph Schmetz of the union, have banded together in a "home buyers' club."

Land frontings not far from the major mill centers were bought several weeks ago by the union treasurer, acting for the group. The plot contains 17 lots ranging in area from 8,000 to 25,000 square feet.

Each lot owner is free to select his own architect and contractor, although the group has restricted dwellings for the colony to a general type.

The first of the cottages now under construction will be a new four-room home for President Schmetz.

A group buying system is being worked out to effect a saving in construction costs. Restrictions governing future sales of property in the colony are being drawn up. Homes are expected to cost from $2,500 to $4,000.

N. E. Workers Told Penalties For Laxity in Defense Jobs

New England firms, arsenals and navy yards, awarded more than $1,000,000,000 in national defense contracts between June 1 and Aug. 1, are today calling the attention of their employees to Federal laws imposing heavy penalties for misuse of information or of property manufactured on Army or Navy order.

Conviction of any one of the variations of the five offences set forth in the United States code carries a maximum fine of $10,000 and imprisonment for two years.

The law provides for punishment of anyone who (1) obtains information regarding national defense with intent to use it to the advantage of a foreign country or to the injury of the United States; (2) misuses photographs or copies of anything connected with national defense: (3) aids or induces another to obtain information regarding national defense; (4) violates trust by communicating information to another, or, (5) permits information to be stolen or destroyed.

New England concerns, employing thousands of men and women, are manufacturing everything from sheets and toothbrushes to range quadrants and 37 millimeter anti-tank and anti-air craft guns Conceivably, there is nothing to hide in the plans for the sheets or toothbrushes, but it is equally conceivable someone might find interesting the plans for range-finders, guns or bombsights or any information that might be used to obstruct the progress of the Nation toward prepared defense.

However, there has not been one complaint forwarded to the office of the United States Attorney in Boston for prosecution, according to Edward D. Hassan, Coordinator and Assistant United States Attorney in charge of espionage cases.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the law enforcement agency which would investigate reports of espionage work or misuse of information by civilian employees engaged in manufacture of goods for the Army or Navy. Army or Navy men suspected of conveying information to the enemy or to a foreign state would come within the jurisdiction of the intelligence units of those two forces.

Evidence that the F. B. I. units are on the job turned up in the scare at Fore River a few weeks ago when a bundle of dynamite was reported found on the grounds of the Boston Edison Company plant.

Federal agents appeared almost immediately. The dynamite, however, was found on the other side of the River, left over from construction work.

The F. B. I. works quietly, investigating each complaint turned into it, but it has yet to make an arrest for violation of any of the espionage sections of the code, at least, in Massachusetts.

Gloucester Sees Shortage of Ships Caused by Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 30—With America's defense program beginning to roll into high gear, there is great concern in this old fish port that the Government, in its effort to form an efficient mine-sweeping fleet, will absorb so many fishing boats that fishermen will be thrown out of work until these can be replaced.

Walter W. Cenerazzo, Business Agent of the Gloucester Seafood Workers' Union, comprising 1,000 members, realizing the seriousness of the situation, is attempting to convince the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to loan responsible parties in this port and in Boston up to $2,000,000 to construct 60 new wooden draggers he understands the Navy will take.

According to Mr. Cenerazzo, the Navy plans to purchase 33 beam trawlers from Boston owners, 19 wooden draggers from Gloucester, and one wooden dragger from New Bedford.

English Young Folks Enjoy 'Corn Roast' at Wellesley

English evacuee children at Wellesley College had their first American picnic today. Over outdoor grates they roasted "hot dogs," corn and marshmallows. Corn was something new to them, although "hot dogs" are obtainable in England under the more dignified name of frankforts.

Over 100 children, comprising those from the New England Home for Little Wanderers and the group now being housed temporarily at Wellesley, joined in games on the campus.

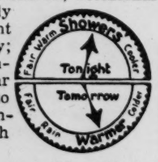
Gov. Leverett Saltonstall drove over from his farm in Dover to greet them early this morning. He welcomed them to America and told them of the kind of life that American children lead, and that they themselves will soon participate in.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston also came out to the picnic and brought his son, Maurice, who played with the English children. The Mayor helped to umpire a baseball game in progress among the older boys and girls, and in return they told him how cricket is played in England.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Scattered showers this afternoon, occasional rain and slightly warmer tonight and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight near 60; gentle to moderate northeast and south winds.



Maine: Cloudy, followed by showers Saturday and in west portion tonight; slightly warmer tonight and in west and north portion Saturday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Occasional rain tonight; Saturday showers, slowly rising temperature Saturday and in north portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Occasional rain tonight; Saturday showers and slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate southeast shifting to south winds over north portion and fresh east winds tonight shifting to southeast on Saturday over south portion; cloudy with occasional rain tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	63	69	New Orleans	75	90
Chicago	63	81	New York	66	69
Denver	54	78	Norfolk	74	79
Kansas City	60	83	Philadelphia	67	69
Los Angeles	60	91	St. Louis	66	89
Miami	80	89	San Francisco	55	68
Minneapolis	62	71	Washington	67	71

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. T., Aug. 30. B—Maximum, Aug. 29.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 9:40 p. m., E. D. T.; height 10.3 feet.

Saturday, 10:14 a. m., E. D. T.; height 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles by 7:52 p. m., E. D. T.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Bill of Divorcement," with Adolphe Menjou and Maureen O'Hara. 4, 6:55, 9:50. Also "One Million B. C." 2:05, 5:20, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
"When the Daltons Rode," with Kay Francis and Randolph Scott. 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Mischa Auer and Billy Gilbert. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Fenway—
"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 1:15, 4:05, 7, 9:50. Also "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," with Ruth Terry and Johnny Downs. 2:40, 5:30, 8:25.

Keith Memorial—
Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers in "Lucky Partners." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Argentine Nights," with the Ritz Bros., Andrews Sisters, and Constance Moore. 11:20 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

Modern—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff. 9:15 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "My Love Came Back," with Olivia de Havilland. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby, Mary Martin and Oscar Levant. 10:00 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Money and the Woman," with Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Orpheum—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "I Love You Again." 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

Paramount—
"Flowing Gold," with Pat O'Brien, John Garfield and Frances Farmer. 10:35 a. m., 1:20, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," with Ruth Terry and Johnny Downs. 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO, Boston—
"Hold That Woman," featuring James Dunn. 10:50 a. m., 2:50, 6:50, 10:30. Also "Boondie to Die," featuring Boris Karloff. 12:10, 4:10, 8:10. Stage: Cotton Club Revue. The Peters Sisters, Chuck & Chuckles. 1:25, 5:25, 9:25.

State—
William Powell and Myrna Loy in "I Love You Again." 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 9.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time." "Pete Smith Will Test Your I. Q." "Two-Reel Western." "Unusual Occupations," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"The Great McGinty," with Brian Donlevy and Akim Tamiroff. 9:50 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:55, 9:55. Also "My Love Came Back," with Olivia de Havilland. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25.

Telepix—
March of Time's Panama Canal; U. S. Navy; Ozzie Nelson; Fitzpatrick Travels; Schubert's Ave Maria; Archery; Electrical Discoveries; cartoon and 30 minutes news digest.

Trans-Lux—
Boris Karloff in "Demon Doctor." 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 4, 6:30, 9. Also "The Bat Whispers," with Chester Morris. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:35, 10:10.

Tremont—
"Brother Orchid," with Edward G. Robinson. Also "His Girl Friday," featuring Rosalind Russell. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"When the Daltons Rode," with Kay Francis and Randolph Scott. 1:35, 5:05, 8:35. Also "Maryland," Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

University—
Randolph Scott in "When the Daltons Rode." 3:10, 6:25, 9:30. Also "Private Affairs," featuring Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 5, 8:05.

Radio—Page 10

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Museum Treasures by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

'Flowing Gold' at Twin Houses

The Arts in Boston

The oil rush of 1940 has begun. The Paramount and Fenway Theaters produced the first gusher yesterday with a Warner Brothers melodrama, "Flowing Gold," which should engage those who desire their movies simple, well told, and full of action. "Flowing Gold" is the story of men who work with their hands and fight with their fists—once a reel. Their industry is drilling to phenomenal depths in order to tap the earth's reservoirs of oil. Itinerant workers, they drift from field to field, the men who actually roll out the barrels with which the stock promoters' eloquence is lubricated.

As is generally the case with Warners' occupational dramas, "Flowing Gold" has the coinage of sincerity to it. The speech is tough, hard-bitten. The argot of the industry seems to have been caught by Rex Beach and Kenneth Gamet with sureness and sincerity.

For all its rough and tumble, "Flowing Gold" is not marred by the insistent trend toward innuendo. It is about a fugitive from a murder charge who saves the life of his foreman, subsequently wins the foreman's girl, and, risking arrest to save the girl's oil well from destruction by fire, is apprehended and returns for trial. Despite assurance that he will be cleared, the ending is definitely out of the Hollywood pattern.

If surliness is a heroic virtue, then John Garfield is surely the one to carry the chip. The heroes Mr. Garfield portrays are all supposed to believe that the way to a woman's heart is through her appetite for insult. But as Mr. Garfield plays them, one cannot help feeling that this is all part of an uncertainty, an underlying wish for eloquence. Mr. Garfield is good at it. Pat O'Brien is also a good fellow for tough foremen.

Frances Farmer is too lovely to be smeared with oil and mud but she cleans herself up very quickly. Raymond Walburn, as the heroine's father could probably promote an oil well on Boston Common. Cliff Edwards, Tom Kennedy, and Edward Pawley are among the more formidable of the oil workers. The photography and production of "Flowing Gold" are of the sort to keep the background of occupational activity interesting but not usurping.

"Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," the second feature at the Paramount and Fenway, is a comedy drama with musical interludes, in which Ruth Terry, Johnny Downs, Billy Gilbert, and Vera Vage play principal roles.

J. D. B.

★ ★ ★

"Lucky Partners"

Sacha Guitry, renowned for dipping his quill in French sauce, wrote a story called "Bonne Chance." Under the ministrations of Allan Scott, the same story came to the Keith Memorial Theater yesterday as "Lucky Partners," directed by Lewis Milestone, starring Ronald Colman and Ginger Rogers. And at least one of yesterday's audience found it entertaining.

The same story? Perhaps not. For though everyone tries hard, "Lucky Partners" manages too often to make one wish for M. Guitry. The film's plot, humors, towering whimsicalities, its concept of light fantasy, and its gratuitous suggestiveness descend like a stone crusher. Mr. Milestone is an excellent director—"Of Mice and Men," "All Quiet on the Western Front," "The General Died at Dawn" were his pictures—but French whimsey is not his métier.

The plot of "Lucky Partners" is a veritable wisp of whimsey. A chance wish of "Good Luck" from a disillusioned artist (Mr. Colman) to a stranger, an already affianced bookseller (Miss Rogers) produces a partnership on a sweepstakes ticket. The conditions are that the winnings shall purchase a trip on which the artist shall act as guide for the young woman. The ticket draws a horse, the young woman's stuffy fiancé sells it and, above his protests, the adventure is launched. The succeeding entanglements end up in a courtroom, where the artist is revealed a great painter, the young woman confesses her love, and the stuffy rival retires.

Ginger Rogers, always a lively and attractive person, has not been well used in "Lucky Partners" either by her hairdresser or her couturière. Mr. Colman, velvet-voiced and charming as ever, has little to do but register that charm and shrug his shoulders.

"Argentine Nights," the second feature, reiterates the fact that, as time goes on, so do the plots of Ritz Brothers movies. Their latest series of stunts is a piecemeal offering about a trio of crackpot idea men who, run out of New York by their creditors, escape to Argentina. There they revive a run-down hotel with the aid of a girl band and the Andrews Sisters, a "hot" singing trio.

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'I Love You Again'

The fact that William Powell and Myrna Loy are starred in "I Love You Again," main feature at the State and Orpheum theaters, no doubt will be enough to attract the public in large numbers. Mr. Powell is always entertaining and Miss Loy is always both charming and amusing. Moreover, they work beautifully together. And W. S. Van Dyke II, director of "The Thin Man," is again in charge. It is with especial regret, then, that we must report they are not up to their best in the present picture.

The main trouble is that the players are not given a proper chance. The story is a confused mixture of styles, part crook play and part farcical comedy. The parts do not merge.

Sometimes a blow on the head gives Mr. Powell amnesia, sometimes it relieves him of amnesia, and sometimes it has no effect at all. Before amnesia he is a confidence man. During it he becomes a staid small-town business man, and is married to Miss Loy. When his memory is restored he reverts briefly to dishonesty but finally reforms because he has fallen in love with his wife.

Miss Loy is the chief sufferer from the script trouble. She is given almost nothing to do. Mr. Powell is called upon more for his farcical than for his comedic abilities. The humor even reaches a point where Miss Loy decorates Mr. Powell's head with scrambled eggs. There is also a tendency to skate on the edge of indelicacy. In the cast are Frank McHugh and Edmund Lowe.

The companion picture is the latest edition of the Blondie series, "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," with Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Sims.

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Cotton Club Revue

Lucky Millinder and his orchestra made the welkin ring, the tympani thunder, and the rafters reverberate at the Keith Boston Theater yesterday as they introduced a new negro stage show. Chuck and Chuckles, Tip, Tap, and Toe, and the Peters Sisters were assisting artists. Mr. Millinder, who carries a baton three feet long, opened his musical matinee with a swing version of Rachmaninoff's C sharp minor Prelude, promising not to bury the tune.

The Millinder band did not confine itself exclusively to broiled rhythms. There were numbers like "Goin' Home." We remember this one particularly because Trevor Bacon, the vocalist, was forced to make several false starts before the spotlight was able to find Mr. Bacon and Mr. Bacon, a live microphone. It took him quite a while to make it but when Mr. Bacon finally got home, there was a thunderstorm of applause.

Chuck and Chuckles seem to improve as the years go by in their routine of comedy and dance. Tip, Tap, and Toe dance so fast that your reporter can never quite tell whether they are getting better or just remaining phenomenal. In any case, this is a good show, done with that zest which distinguishes negro entertainment.

The pictures at the Keith Boston are "Hold That Woman," with James Dunn and Frances Gifford, and "Doomed to Die," with Boris Karloff. It should probably be reported that Mr. Karloff is now exercising his talents, not as a monster, but as an Oriental detective.

Alfred Wallenstein

To resume conducting over Mutual air concert programs next Tuesday, WAAB, 8 p. m.

Worcester Man's 'First' Hobby To Fly Him to New Zealand

Some persons like to be first to go through the turnstile when a world's fair opens or be the first in line to buy tickets for a world's baseball series.

Others like to be first to go through the Holland Tunnel, over the George Washington bridge, or ride the first train through a new subway.

William H. Hoch, Assistant Treasurer of the Whitin Machine Works, textile machinery manufacturers of Whitinsville, Mass., is kin with all who indulge ambitions of this sort.

Right now Mr. Hoch is sitting on the edge of his chair waiting for the next big triumph of his hobby, which is being a first flighter on all the historic trans-oceanic hops. Tomorrow Mr. Hoch will hop a plane at East Boston, where, after connection with United Air Lines at Chicago, he will go to San Francisco to be one of the pioneer passengers aboard the first commercial flight of Pan American Airways to New Zealand.

Details All Arranged

Mr. Hoch, who visited the office of United Air Lines in Boston yesterday to clear up details of his 20,000-mile round-trip flight, admitted that he was getting "a big kick" out of his coming New Zealand trip, and said that he hasn't been of much use to his company for the last few days.

In 1936, Mr. Hoch said, he followed all the advance stories about the coming trans-Pacific air service of Pan American Airways with exceeding interest, and made up his mind to be a passenger on the first commercial flight.

So, when the China Clipper left San Francisco in February, 1937, for Hawaii and Hong Kong on its maiden flight, Mr. Hoch was one of those on board.

Some Other "Firsts"

Mr. Hoch rode his hobby again when he was a passenger on the first flight to Bermuda in June, 1938. He also happened to be in Bermuda at the right moment to catch the first northbound flight from Bermuda to New York when Pan American first placed its Boeing Clippers in service on the Bermuda run.

When Pan American inaugurated trans-Atlantic service on the southern run by the way of the Azores to Lisbon, in July, 1939, Mr. Hoch was along. He came back on the first westbound flight over the northern route by way of Foynes, Eire, and Botwood, N. F. In connection with his first London flight Mr. Hoch remembered that the Pan American Airways office in London was nonplussed when he presented his ticket and asked for a few hours while they sent a cable and found out what they should do with it. The office had never seen a trans-Atlantic ticket before.

The flight home, Mr. Hoch thinks, set a record for elapsed time. He left London at noon on Wednesday and on Thursday evening, 41 hours later, he was sitting in his Worcester club with friends, telling them about the trip and showing them the Wednesday edition of The Times.

'How, What and When' To Buy at Market Disclosed by State

Information on the "how, what and when" of buying food is being presented by the Massachusetts Division of Markets at a Family Information Center, at one of Boston's large departments stores, it is announced.

Laws relative to egg sizes and "fresh eggs" are explained, with a view of how they affect consumers and buying practices. Statements are available about milk and the significance of milk grades. Charts are displayed of the seasons when many locally grown fruits and vegetables are most plentiful in market. Potato models serve to illustrate desirable and undesirable qualities to look for when selecting fruits and vegetables. The exhibit is at Jordan Marsh Company.

Radio Comedy Tonight Stars Joe E. Brown

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Joe E. Brown of the movies will star with Grace MacDonald of the Broadway stage in "Lady in the Moon," a comedy drama of a song and dance team, in Mutual's "Command Performance" show, tonight at 9:30, through WAAB.

WEEI offers another in its series of recorded concerts this evening at 8:15 p. m., when the Grieg Concerto in A minor, Op. 16, for piano, will be played.

Saturday

On the eve of the launching of the tenth year of the Columbia "Church of the Air," tomorrow CBS's "People's Platform" will radiocast the first of two discussions by clergymen of the Roman Catholic, Protestant and Jewish faiths on the subject of religious freedom in the United States, WEEI, 7.

Massachusetts' senior Senator, David I. Walsh, will be heard addressing the Jewish War Veterans' banquet in Boston, WAAB, 8. George Seldes, author, will talk on "The Real Fifth Column" as an answer to a radiocast made several months ago by Rep. J. Parnell Thomas, N. J., CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

The United States Army Band, Captain Thomas D'Archy, conductor, will begin a series of concerts over Mutual to WAAB, 11:15 a. m.; Haydn's Quartet in B minor, Op. 74, No. 3, Mozart's, in C major (K. 465), and Ravel's, in F major, will be played in the full hour Whittall Concert of the Budapest Quartet at the Library of Congress, NBC-Red-WNAC, 4; arias from "Rigoletto," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "Carmen" and "Il Trovatore," will be sung by Elsa Zebranska and George Britton, with Cesare Sodero's Orchestra, in Mutual's "Operatic Pop Concert," WAAB, 9:30.

CBS musical schedules offer a Chadwick Quartet No. 4, in E minor, and de Moraes "A Colombian Valse," by the Dorian Quartet, WEEI, 11:30 a. m.; Vera Brodsky, pianist, playing several capriccios and interzzi of Brahms in her cycle of his works, WEEI, 2; Yella Pessl, harpsichordist, has scheduled the rare first "St. Celia" Sonata of Franz Maichelbeck, eighteenth century German composer, in her "Art of the Suite" series, WEEI, 6:30.

NBC offers an interesting drama period in a playing of Ranald MacDougall's "Who You Pushing, Brother?," a modern version of the American Reolutionary War battle cry, "Don't Tread on Me," directed by the author, in "Listener's Playhouse," NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

Sunday

One of radio's winter regulars—Edgar Bergen and his brash little boy, "Charlie McCarthy," returns this day to the air waves. To make things pleasant for Charlie, Deanna Durbin will be in the studio; to make the going hard, Mortimer Snerd. NBC-Red-WNAC, 8.

One of Arlington's (Mass.) most prominent citizens, Cyrus E. Dallin, sculptor of the famous "Appeal to the Great Spirit" on the lawn of the Museum of Fine Arts, will speak on the "Spreading New England's Fame" series, from the Repertory Theater, Yankee-WNAC, 6.

With the aerial war on Britain intensified, the University of Chicago Round Table airs another timely issue, "Should America Aid Britain?", WNAC, 2:30; Flauber's "Madame Bovary" will be discussed by CBS's "Invitation to Learning" panel, WEEI, 4:30; Louis Untermeyer, poet, and Betty Garde and Johnny Green of the radio have been lined up by Dr. Spaeth for his "Fun in Print" quiz, WEEI, 6.

Mendelssohn's "Capriccio Brilliante," with Henrietta Schumann, pianist, and his "Italian" Symphony are featured works by the Music Hall Sinfonietta, WBZ, 12 noon; Zadel Skolovsky, American pianist, will be soloist in Dvořák's G Minor Concerto, while Erich Leinsdorf conducts a program of Sibelius's "En Saga," and Johann Strauss's "Pizzicato Polka," the "Perpetuum Mobile," and "Emperor" Waltz, in the NBC Symphony concert, WBZ, 8.

Somerville Acts To Find Reason For High Welfare Cost

Mayor John M. Lynch of Somerville has announced that an extensive probe would be conducted to find out why Somerville's welfare costs should be above the average of other cities with the same population.

Somerville welfare costs are from 30 to 35 per cent higher than the average cost of other cities, the Mayor said, pointing out that a welfare increase of $40,000 in one month offsets months of economy in other city departments.

The Mayor revealed that he, and other Somerville city officials, had visited cities comparable to their own to study methods of case system, case loads and average allotments.

He pictured the welfare problem as an aggravated situation coming from one administration to another and said the probe results would be known the latter part of next month.

Rhode Island Democrats Hold Convention Sept. 28

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30—The Democratic State Committee of Rhode Island has decided to hold its convention Sept. 28 at the Elks auditorium here. Dennis J. Roberts, Chairman of the committee, has announced.

The convention will choose party nominees for state and national elective offices for the November election.

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Time was when women didn't want to talk about washing clothes. Because it immediately reminded them of all the work involved. But times have changed, and now if they own one of those "glorified" versions of the washing machine . . . in other words, a Bendix Home Laundry . . . they don't mind one bit. In fact, once you get them started, they'll go on indefinitely about the marvelous things the Bendix will do. Which is all very interesting, although we must admit that when you first hear about it, it all sounds much too good to be true.

However, we had occasion to see how it all operates recently while visiting a friend for a day. Having spent practically every minute with us, she left us in the back yard for a few minutes, and then suddenly emerged with a basket of wash, which she proceeded to hang on the line. And to say that we were momentarily perplexed is putting it mildly, for we couldn't imagine just when she had accomplished all this. Whereupon she explained that she hadn't, but the Bendix had. In other words it works while you play so to speak, an idea we more than like. If you are intrigued with this information and wish to know more about it, and see the outfit work, you might drop in at Boston Edison's shop at 39 Boylston Street, and ask their Mr. Esterline to show it to you. It washes, rinses, and damp-dries the clothes, and except for a very few minutes one doesn't even have to be anywhere near it. It even takes care of filling itself with water, (even to the right temperature) changing the water for three rinses, and shutting itself off. All by means of a little dial which is set beforehand. And your hands never even touch the water. You can arrange for budget payments, and even use your old washing machine as part of the down payment.

A Portable Typewriter The Thing for School

Surely the girl who is going away to school this year could ask for no more useful gift than a portable typewriter. Nowadays a typewriter isn't just useful; it's also attractive. At least those we saw out Derry's, in Brookline, are. Because not only the case, which is made up to look like airplane luggage, is of a brown tweed effect, but the tricky little Royal inside is all furnished off to match. You may have your choice of style when it comes to the alphabet. That is, there are various fashions in the letters, and some girls have a definite preference; so it's well to let them make their own choice. This particular typewriter is around $64.50. Incidentally, if you'd like to learn how to manage a machine for your own enjoyment, Derry's will rent you one to try things out on, you know. They're right at Coolidge Corner.

Even If You're No Gypsy, Here's a Gay Dress

Even though you haven't a speck of the gypsy, you'll still like the very gay taffeta and satin striped dress we saw at Dixon's Dress Shop, right next to Loew's State Theater in Boston. Because in the first place it's priced at $14.95, and it's very fall-ish in color and materials. It starts out by being an evening dress of red, white, maroon and black stripes (narrow); and it does very nicely by itself. Then it gets very accommodating by means of a close fitting, long-sleeved black velvet jacket, which has a wide revere of the dress material. The reveres also form a hood if you like. Otherwise you just let it lie in folds and you have a collar. Another tricky daytime dress is one that is two-piece. In brown wool, with a long jacket that buttons up and makes a regular dress. But when you wish, the jacket is left behind, and you are wearing a pinafore, or jumper dress, with a blouse under it. Very convenient for a matter of $7.95. And for a dress that could be worn at the office, and then go on to dinner and the theater, there's a good-looking black wool number that is the height of smart simplicity. For $13.95. Long tight sleeves, slim skirt; and the only note of relief from the wool is a sunburst effect of black satin on the bodice. This is the type of dress with which you could wear all kinds of chunky-junky costume jewelry. And a huge hat with an upswept brim!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

N. H. Troubadour Makes Hit Despite Its Publicity Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 30 — Some years ago the State of New Hampshire started issuing a monthly, pocket-size magazine depicting the attractions of New Hampshire as a place in which to live, vacation, travel, and be in business. Known as the New Hampshire Troubadour, it was sent out free as a part of the State's publicity activities.

It grew constantly in demand, till it became a sizable item of expense in the budget of the Planning and Development Commission. Decision was accordingly made to require residents to pay the cost of publication by subscribing at 50 cents a year, the free circulation going outside the State. In spite of the charge, home popularity was maintained and the outside demand continued to climb. As a matter of fact, the budget will not permit distribution of the Troubadour to all people by whom it is wanted. The Planning and Development Commission therefore announces a policy under which it will be sent to out-of-State residents for a year without charge and after that for 50 cents a year.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Saturday, Aug. 31

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Mother Church Radiocasts

For Sunday, Sept. 1

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:15 a. m.—WRUL (11.79mc and 15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—The Poetry Corner and Pathways to Peace.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:00 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Hunyadi Liszlo: Overture by Budapest Chamber Orchestra; Liszt: Bach Fantasy, Organ; Talk in English by Count Zsigmond Szechenyi; Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Patriotic Songs. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
London—9:15—"At the Black Dog." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—9:30 a. m.— Lord Haw Haw. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2ROA, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Light Music from Vienna. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Radio Theater. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Berlin—11:35 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Rice Group Meeting

The Edmund Rice Association will gather at Wayside Inn, Sudbury, Saturday morning for their annual meeting. Deacon Edmund Rice, one of the first settlers of Sudbury, was also active in the settlement of Framingham and Worcester. John Adams, John Quincy Adams, and Calvin Coolidge were descendants of Deacon Rice.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game, Jim Britt, announcer	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15	Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.		"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family..		"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch.		"Console Capers"
4:00	"Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Boston Red Sox-Philadelphia Athletics baseball game, Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Jack Leonard, songs	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.		"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Vocalist; orchestra..	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch.		"Consolaire"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"		"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Sport comment
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Josef Marais in Bushveld songs	Fred Waring's Orchestra, European news	Fulton Lewis, Jr. "Music for You"	Dinner Music
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	The Revelers	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"	News Service "Let's Dance"
7:30	Al Pearce, Arlie Auerbach; orch.	"Monologues"	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Nat Shildret's Orchestra.
7:45					
8:00	Bob Edge, sports	Robison's Buckaroos	**Lucille Manners; Ross Graham; orchestra**	Memorial Services, Jewish War Veterans of the United States:	Jim and His Texas Ramblers
8:15	"Master Works of Music"	"Symphony of Melody"	"From Hollywood Today": vocalists; orch.	**speakers**	Sport program
8:30	Music; War news	"Death Valley Days"; dramatic sketch			Tenor and piano
8:45					
9:00	Johnny Green's Orchestra; sketch	Grant Park Concert	"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		Grant Park Concert		Mickey Alpert's Orch.	
9:30	"Grand Central Station"; drama	Interview	"Music for Moderns";	'Command Performance';	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		Candido Botelho	Clarence Furhman's Or.	dramatization	
10:00	Public Affairs	European news	Don Ameche variety program	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	Concert orchestra	"Tropical Moods"		News Service	Alexander Semmler's Or.
10:30	**News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Quiz Kids"; questions; interview	"Pennant Contenders"	Billy MacDonald's Orch.
10:45	Music; Weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.		Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	The Majestics
11:00	News; Sports	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Carl Ravazzo's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Carl Ravazzo's Orch.	Joe Green's Marimba Or.
11:30	"Midnight Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	**New York Salutes the Antarctic Expedition**	Duke Daley's Orchestra.	"Day's End"
11:45		"The Music You Want"		Duke Daley's Orchestra.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs.	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	News reporst	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Hits and Encores	"Musical Clock"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Music
8:30	"About Us"	Headline News; "Musical Clock"	"Birthday Salute"	"In a Mexican Patio"	Studio program
8:45	"Musical Clock"		"Birthday Salute"	Band Parade	Studio program
9:00	The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	"Musical Roundup"	**Secy. Harry L. Stimson**	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	News Service	"The Breakfast Club";	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	"Let's Be Lazy";	Don McNeill, M. C.;	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45	vocalist; orch.	vocalists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00	"Honest Abe"; sk.	Sidney Walton Music	"Lincoln Highway"; dramatic series	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	"Organesque"
10:15	George Seldes, talk.	"Traveling Cook"		Andy Jacobson's Orch.	Herb Jefferies, songs
10:30	**News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Bright Idea Club";	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With You"
10:45	Music; weather	"Melody in the Night"	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"Improvisations"	
11:00	Press News; "Little	Deep River Boys	Song Folks Quartet	News Service	Baritone soloist
11:15	Show"	Rosa Lee, soprano	Sports School	**U. S. Army Band**	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30	Prof. Golfers Assn.	"Dance Hour"	Stanley Meehan, tenor	**U. S. Army Band**	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45	Championships	Weather; musicale	Women's Clubs program.	"This Wonderful World"	Five Star News
12:00	"Country Journal"	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Country Journal"	Noonday Review; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	News Service	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Waltz Time"	Home Hour	Piano duet	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	Keyboard Capers	National Farm and	News Service	Don Arres, tenor	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Network speaker	Home Hour	Stamp program	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Joey Kearns' Orch.	"Luncheon at the Waldorf"; interviews	Leaders in Dance Time	McFarland Twins' Orch.	Ellsworth Moody, songs.
1:45	Joey Kearns' Orch.		Marimba Melodies	Sports Matinee	Adele Bailey, talk
2:00	Prof. Golfers Assn.	Cowgirl Songstress	"I'm an American"	News Service	"Memory Lane"; vocal recital
2:15	Championships	N. E. News; Weather	Ross Sisters Trio	Sport program	
2:30	"Brush Creek Follies"	World's Fair Band	Woody Herman's Orch.	Leighton Noble's Orch.	The Foursome
2:45		World's Fair Band	Woody Herman's Orch.	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	**U. S. Marine Band.**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Boston Bees-Philadelphia Nationals baseball game, Jim Britt, announcer	Goldie White Presents
3:15	**U. S. Marine Band.**	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"		"Console Capers"
3:30	News; Old Vienna	Johnny Long's Orchestra	"Campus Capers"; variety program		"Melody Mart"
3:45	"This Is My Land"	Johnny Long's Orchestra			"Melody Mart"
4:00	"Bull Session"; college debate	Club Matinee: variety	**Library of Congress Chamber Concert featuring the Budapest String Quartet**	Boston Bees-Philadelphia Nationals baseball game, Jim Britt, announcer	Musicale
4:15		Club Matinee: variety			Consolairs
4:30	Prof. Golfers Assn.	Club Matinee: variety			"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Championships	Club Matinee: variety			"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Buffalo Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Buffalo Presents"	Sport program	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Day West; sports.	Rhythms by Ricardo	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	So. American Way.	Rhythms by Ricardo	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball Scores
6:00	News; comment	News; Music; Sport Comment; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs		Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Harpsichord soloist	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**The World Today**		Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	**'People's Platform':**	"Message of Israel"	"Kindergarten Kapers"	Concert Orchestra	Dinner Music
7:15	**informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	European news	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Master Works on	World's Fair Orchestra	Yvette, songs	"Twentieth Century Serenade"; recordings	"Let's Dance"
7:45	the Air"	World's Fair Orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn, news		"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Sky Blazers";	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Grand Ole Opry"	Jewish War Veterans of the U. S. banquet	Variety program
8:15	dramatization	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Grand Ole Opry"		Variety program
8:30	"The Human Adventure"; war news	"Spotlight on Youth"; variety program	"Truth or Consequences"; quiz program	"Nobody's Children"; orphans' histories	Sport program "Sing Song Time"
8:45					
9:00	"Your Hit Parade;	Will Hudson's Orchestra	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Will Hudson's Orchestra	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra.	
9:30	Orchestra; soloists.	Radio Guild Drama	Hot Shots; Glen Welty's Orchestra	WOR Operatic Pop Concert; vocalists; orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	"Saturday Night	Radio Guild Drama			
10:00	Serenade"	European news	"Station E-Z-R-A"; comedy sketch	WOR Operatic Pop Concert; vocalists; orch.	News Service
10:15	George Seldes, talk.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.		News Service	Frankie Stan's Orchestra
10:30	**News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra		S. Featherstone's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	"Melody in the Night"	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
11:00	News; Sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra.	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	Bob Chester's Orchestra.	Weather Service	Joe Hart's Orchestra.	The Argentines
11:30	Midnight Swing	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	Alvino Rey's Orchestra.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Larry Clinton's Orch.	News Service

Meat Figures Push Upward; Seafood Ample at Low Price

Weekly Food Shopping Report

With meat prices in general tending higher again, thrifty housewives today found more "shopping around" to be necessary to meet family budgets. Some vegetables, too, are selling a bit higher, due to frost damage in parts of Massachusetts during the past two weeks.

In meats, the price levels of some popular cuts are close to the highest of this year, reflecting the rising tendency in wholesale and primary markets. Live steers at Chicago, for instance, are bringing the highest prices since the fall of 1937, meat men say. Dressed meat production is at low ebb, too, it is pointed out.

Shoppers today found fresh native turkeys in the market, at prices close to 35 cents a pound, but chain stores offer fancy, young, northern turkeys of 8 to 12 pounds, at 29 cents, and some cut-price stores in the suburbs offer turkeys as low as 23 cents.

Chickens are available at prices ranging from 25 to 38 cents a pound; fowl, 18 to 30 cents; capons, up to 40 cents; and ducklings, as high as 22 cents.

Ham, cooked or uncooked, offers as much of a "bargain" as most housewives were able to find today. Chains are offering smoked hams, whole or shank end, at 21 cents a pound, and cooked ham at 27 cents for whole or either end. Fresh pork prices, however, are firming up. Pork loins are difficult to find under 25 cents, and in the Faneuil Hall market of Boston as much as 35 cents is quoted. Lamb legs are a little higher this week, with some chains asking 29 cents, and several shops wanting 35 cents. Beef prices are high. Face of the rump ranges from 35 to 37 cents as a rule, though one large cut-price store in the suburbs advertised it at 27 cents, the level it sold for in chain stores for several months. Steaks, including New York sirloin, cube, Porterhouse, and bottom, are now up to 37 cents. These are the cuts that sold at 27 cents for months, and recently jumped to 33 cents.

Seaf

G.O.P. Auditor, Treasurer Have Good Records

This is the fifth of 10 articles on candidates for party nominations in the Massachusetts primaries Tuesday, Sept. 17. The next will describe Republican candidates for Attorney General.

By Edgar M. Mills
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While William E. Hurley, Massachusetts State Treasurer, and Russell A. Wood, State Auditor, both unopposed for Republican renomination, are delaying their real campaigns until after the Sept. 17 primaries, five Democrats are seeking their Party's nomination for State Treasurer and four are vying for the State Auditor post.

The two G. O. P. incumbents of the State's only elective financial offices have conducted unspectacular but efficient administrations, Mr. Hurley for four years, Mr. Wood for two.

Height of Mr. Hurley's State Treasurer career came when he started the successful movement to eliminate the 1 per cent employee contribution to the unemployment compensation fund, saving workers of the State millions of dollars annually. Another Hurley success has been his ability to borrow money for the State at spectacularly low interest rates.

Mr. Wood's administrative high point came when he investigated hurricane repair contracts in the State Department of Conservation, the report of which resulted in the resignation of Ernest J. Dean as State Commissioner of Conservation.

Mr. Hurley is eligible to serve only one more term as State Treasurer, because the law limits service in the position to three terms.

Postal Career Man

The modest Mr. Hurley became a major political figure when President Roosevelt refused to continue him as Postmaster of Boston, a post to which he arose as a career man in the postal service. The Republican Party seized upon the situation as a major political issue, nominated him for State Treasurer, and with the support of Republicans and Democrats alike, he was elected for the first time in 1936.

His presence on the G. O. P. ticket helps to balance the slate by providing an attraction for Irish-American voters.

Mr. Wood's political career began in 1904 when, a year out of Harvard University, he was elected to the Cambridge Common Council, where he served three one-year terms. In 1909, 1910, and 1911 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

The Auditor was Governor McCall's Assistant Secretary from 1916 to 1919. At the end of the McCall administration he was appointed to the State Income Tax Division, where he remained for nearly 20 years. In 1936, as the G. O. P. nominee for Auditor, he was defeated by Thomas H. Buckley, the incumbent, whom he in turn defeated in 1938.

The five Democratic candidates for State Treasurer are Joseph W. Doherty of Brookline, Ernest J. Brown of Medford, Patrick M. Cahill of Peabody, John J. Donahue of Somerville and John J. McGrath of Boston.

Three of the candidates are veterans of the 1938 State Treasurer contest, namely Mr. Doherty who polled 72,000 votes two years ago to finish second, Mr. McGrath who gained third place with 67,000 votes and Mr. Brown who finished sixth in the eight-man field, with nearly 27,000 votes.

Mr. Doherty is considered the present leader in the 1940 melee. In 1938, Mr. Doherty, a Brookline business man, was a political unknown, but this year the 1938 campaign is paying political dividends.

Because of his ability to speak five languages, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Greek, and English, Mr. Dorehty is making political hay among the foreign groups.

A graduate of Boston Latin School and the United States Naval School, Mr. Doherty has been in the investment business for more than 25 years. His business trips throughout the State have won him many friends of value in a State-wide campaign.

"Business Man" Platform

His campaign slogan is "a business man for a business job." His platform includes a plank calling for expenditure of $2,000,000 annually to advertise the State's recreational and tourist facilities which he believes would return $1,000,000,000 to the State in business.

Like Mr. Doherty, John J. McGrath is expected to benefit this year from his campaign two years ago.

A member of the Boston City Council during 1936 and 1937, Mr. McGrath has held no other public office, although he was a delegate to the 1936 and 1940 Democratic National Conventions. He also is a member of the Democratic State Committee, as well as the Democratic city and ward committees.

He was educated at Boston College and Suffolk Law School and is engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

The third 1938 candidate, Ernest J. Brown, is engaged in the grocery business and has never held public office. He has served as arbitration representative for Local 829 of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, and been a stock clerk, margin clerk, and cashier for a Boston brokerage concern.

Patrick M. Cahill has been City Treasurer of Peabody for 10 years, service which he insists is excellent training for the State Treasurer's office. For 17 years Mr. Cahill was a member of the Peabody School Committee. Since 1911 he has been in the undertaking business. The present contest is his first State-wide campaign.

John J. Donahue is the second City Treasurer in the contest. He has been Somerville City Treasurer since Jan. 1, 1938.

Mr. Donahue went to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1935, where he stayed through 1938. As a legislator he compiled a 100 per cent labor record. Like Mr. Cahill, Mr. Donahue is making his first State-wide fight.

Confusion in Names

The four Democratic rivals for State Auditor are Thomas J. Buckley of Boston, Thomas P. Flaherty of Boston, William P. Husband, Jr., of Belmont and Leo D. Walsh of Boston.

This contest is confused by the candidacy of Mr. Buckley because for four years, 1935 to 1938, the position was held by Thomas H. Buckley, now assistant Collector of Internal Revenue. Many political observers believe voters may cast their ballots for the Boston Buckley mistakenly under the impression they are voting for the popular former Auditor.

Mr. Buckley was educated at University of Michigan and Yale University, majoring in business administration and economics. As senior auditor and purchasing agent he has worked for several large Boston business firms. He is conducting his first campaign for state-wide office.

William P. Husband, Jr., former Massachusetts Bank Commissioner, is among the serious contenders for the Auditor's nomination. He graduated from Boston University College of Business Administration in 1918. He is a Certified Public Accountant.

Following service in the division of finance in the Massachusetts WPA administrative organization, Mr. Husband was appointed Bank Commissioner by Gov. Charles F. Hurley. He served from 1937 to April, 1940.

In the latter position he considers among his chief accomplishments his drastic reduction in the expense of the closed bank division and his successful legislative recommendation divorcing the closed bank division from the banking department whose chief business concerns solvent institutions.

Other Accomplishments

Other accomplishments include his drive to force banks to sell at reasonable prices their foreclosed property, with which, he said, the banks were overloaded.

At present he is restricting his campaign to a discussion of the duties of State Auditor and of his qualifications for this office.

Thomas P. Flaherty is making his first attempt at public elective office. He has been a clerk i nthe Boston Municipal Court for seven years.

He graduated from Northeastern University Law School and is a practicing attorney. During 1934, 1936 and 1938 he toured the state campaigning for the Democratic campaign committee.

Mr. Flaherty pledges himself to a program of seeking job opportunities for the young, more benefits for the elderly and is basing his bid for office on the contention that thorough knowledge of the law is necessary for the Auditor's post.

Leo D. Walsh is Assistant Director of Americanization of Boston, having been appointed by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin a short while ago. He is the publisher of two weekly newspapers.

Mr. Walsh is making his third fight for the Auditor nomination. In 1936 and 1938 he made futile bids against Thomas H. Buckley. He finished in the runner-up position both years, polling approximately 100,000 votes.

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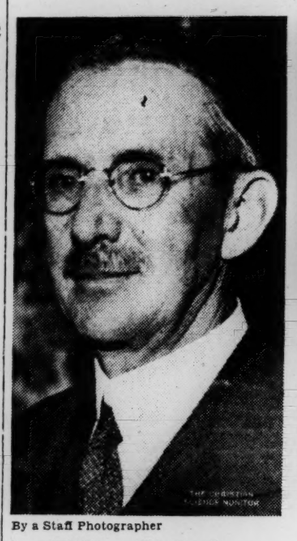


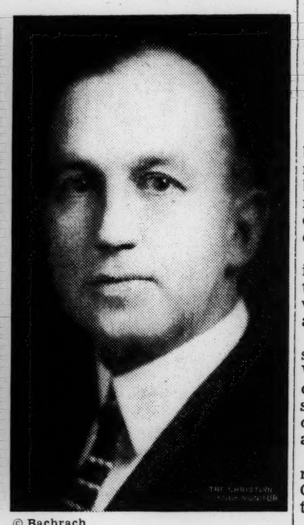
By a Staff Photographer

William E. Hurley
Treasurer of Massachusetts, who seeks renomination by Republican Party.

Joseph W. Doherty
Brookline businessman, candidate for Democratic nomination for State Treasurer.

Berkeley Studio

William P. Husband, Jr.
Former Banking Commissioner of Massachusetts, candidate for Democratic nomination for State Auditor.



© Bachrach

Russell A. Wood
State Auditor, who seeks renomination by Republicans.

Eight Firms Get War Department Contracts in N. E.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The War Department has announced the following contract awards to New England companies:

Rhode Island Fabrics Company, Pawtucket, R. I., cloth, $7,763.40.

Browne and Sharpe of New York, Inc., Providence, R. I., grinding machines, $1,175.

J. G. Blount Company, Everett, Mass., lathes, $5,550.

Lapointe Machine Tool Company, Hudson, Mass., broaching machines, $12,672.

Austin-Hastings Company, Inc., Cambridge, Mass., planer machines, $35,712.

Peterson Brothers Tool Company, Milford, Mass., gauges, $2,984.

At the same time, the Navy Department announced it had awarded a $15,525.47 contract for a turret lathe to the Bullard Company, Bridgeport, Conn., and a $101,125 contract to A. J. Tower Company, Boston, for rain clothes.

Delivery dates were not announced for either Army or Navy contracts.

Second Hangar Planned For R. I. Airport

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30—The Rhode Island State airport at Hillsgrove had a huge new $340,000 hangar only two years ago, but under the impetus of the national defense program the airport is growing, and plans are under way for a second hangar fully as large as the present one.

Farrell D. Coyle, state Works Projects Administration head, announced this week plans have been drawn, and the project is expected to get under way soon and be completed in six months. The new structure will be used by the State's National Guard air unit which now leases space in the state hangar.

The airport is state-owned and state-operated. It is believed to be the only one in the United States so operated.

Estimates put the cost of the National Guard hangar at $344,011. This estimate, however, does not include the cost of several items, including steel doors, which are standardized for Army and Navy projects and will be provided by the War Department.

Work for 300 Men

Mr. Coyle said the project would be pushed speedily as a defense measure, and that work would be begun within 24 hours after he has received the word to go ahead. He expects 300 men will be employed on the project at the start.

Meanwhile an industrial pickup in Rhode Island plants and factories is whittling away skilled workers from WPA rolls, Mr. Coyle announced this week.

During the past six weeks, he said, more than 150 men have left WPA to accept jobs in private industry. Not a single plumber or steamfitter is left on the rolls and other classifications of skilled labor are rapidly being thinned out.

The WPA quota in Rhode Island now stands at 10,900, which, Mr. Coyle said, is one of the lowest totals since WPA was started.

"Quite a number" of the men who have left recently to accept private work, Mr. Coyle said, are men who have been trained during the past few months in the vocational courses offered by the State Department of Education.

Liquor "Out" Near Base

Commander H. J. Brow, commander of the naval air base now rising at Quonset Point, has told the North Kingstown Town Council that the Navy Department intends to maintain a prohibition law in and near the base.

The Navy will not approve a liquor establishment within a mile and a half of the base, he told the Council.

"On account of the large numbers of naval personnel soon to be based at this station, every effort will be made to prevent the establishment of saloons or liquor-dispensing establishments of any kind in the vicinity," the Commander told the Council.

Square Deal Party

The Square Deal Party, which polled 12,000 votes in 1938, will be back on the ballot in Rhode Island this year. Two years ago it was Walter E. O'Hara's party when he was running for Governor. This year the leadership of the party is in doubt.

The Attorney General's Department ruled this week that because the Square Deal Party had polled more than 2 per cent of the total vote cast for Governor in 1938 it automatically was entitled to a place on the ballot.

Last week Mr. O'Hara, former managing director of the Narragansett Racing Association, announced that he would file a complete slate of candidates under the Square Deal Party name.

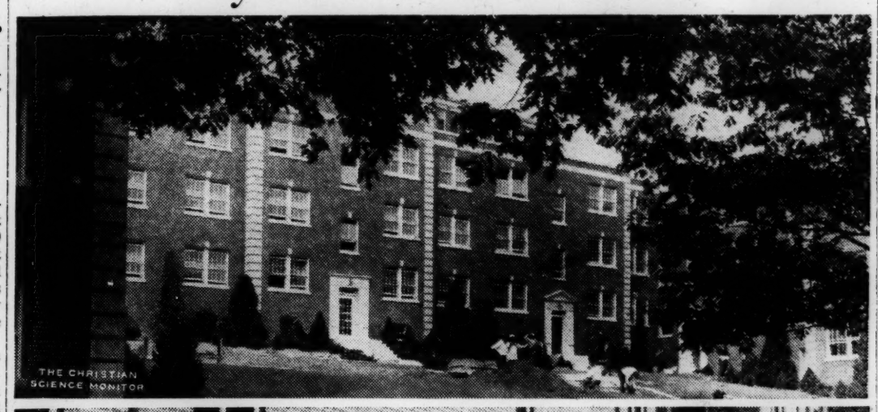
"O'Hara Not on Ticket"

This week Thomas J. McGauley, Providence lawyer who managed O'Hara's campaign two years ago, formally filed a list of party officers under the Square Deal name and announced that Mr. O'Hara had nothing to do with the selections. Mr. McGauley insisted he was chairman of the party. He broke with Mr. O'Hara after the 1938 election and later sued for funds he claims are due him for managing the campaign.

Promising to file a full ticket later, Mr. McGauley said: "The only thing I've got to say is that Mr. O'Hara has nothing at all to do with it and he will not be on the ticket."

Because minor parties have difficulty getting on the ballots in this state, the Socialist and Communist parties are not expected to be represented this year. The Republican, Democratic and Square Deal parties are the only ones assured of state-wide appearance.

Style and Function Served



By a Staff Photographer

Built to Modern Desire and Need

Upper: Apartment house opening on Beacon Street, near Coolidge Corner, on Sept. 1. Lower: Under-the-house garage installed in apartment structure at Wellesley Hills Square by Harold Wiswald.

Return for Academic Funds in Business Sites

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By shift of financial policy, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is following the example of such a corporation as the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and is investing thousands of dollars in real estate, both in New England and in New York State.

Latest purchase announced by Technology is that of two fine, modern buildings at the corner of Broad and Margaret Streets in Plattsburg, N. Y., which are under leases of 30 to 40 years to Montgomery Ward & Co. and to S. S. Kresge Company. The lot has a frontage of 200 feet, going back 400 feet to River Street. Directly behind the buildings is a parking space of more than one acre, insuring the adequacy of this property for motorized customers for many years to come. Parker Webb of Boston was broker in the transfer of the property, which is considered a fine addition to the retail business section of Plattsburg.

That is the factual part of a story having a colorful background of significant trends pointing to real estate as a widely accepted field of investment in a period of uncertain returns in other fields. Technology is said to have started this trend two years ago and is now the owner of six or seven sizable properties of the Plattsburg type being rented to Kresge, Montgomery Ward and the Woolworth companies.

Technology also owns a gift of land in Wellesley Farms close to the railroad station upon which it is erecting substantial, modern homes and is serving as developer and landlord. The development is near to the corner of Glen Road and Hundreds Road. The completed structures are all held on long leases and return year after year satisfactory dividends, and are expected to continue to do so while the Nation's business is intact.

Future of Business

In one view, Technology is investing in the future of American business. Corporations like the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, after careful investigations are going into the apartment house business on a scale that almost staggers the imagination. The Company's latest investment known as "Parkchester," now building in the Bronx, will be a city of apartment houses sheltering 10,000 to 12,000 families.

Other companies like the Diamond Match Company and smaller concerns, as for instance the Lexington Lumber Company, are entering the home building field "on their own," chiefly through supplying materials to builders who are subject to supervision and inspection by the parent companies. Thus the companies are opening a new outlet for their manufactured products, at the same time giving home buyers some of the protection from jerry building that they never had before this new era of "assured purchases."

Out of these co-operative home building arrangements have come more and larger rooms for less money, the result of using standard-size building materials just as they are delivered to the building site. For instance, blue prints calling for standard length floor beams and wall studs are eliminating waste and considerable trimming "on the job." Commenting on this issue in the latest American Builder magazine, Arthur E. Allen, architect for more than 22,000 private homes sold on Long Island, said:

Economizing Space

The builder hemmed in by building codes, FHA construction standards, various mortgage requirements, and besieged by competition, has faced the problem of giving the public more house for the money, or else. . . ."

On the other hand, he said, the architect is now called upon to show the builder how to save legitimately on building costs and labor and still provide more livable and more comfortable space within four walls than his competitor can. He further noted that proper spacing of doors and windows often spells the difference between comfortable rooms and white elephants, since the architect must plan with definite pieces of furniture in mind. Wall space is as valuable as window space, and allowance for swinging doors is necessarily waste space.

Builders have found that the elimination of one interior door is a big saving in the cost of a house under the modern scale of building. Savings of this kind are not figured in terms of one house, since the elimination of one door would be only $10 saved. But in 1,000 houses, the saving would amount to $10,000.

Arrangement of rooms is also pointed out as a vital point for saving. Hallways, for example can waste more cubic space than they are worth. At the same time, it is held inadvisable to place undue use on any room as a passageway to another. The architect usually allows himself about 10 per cent for waste space, but the more he can reduce that 10 per cent, the more efficient his whole floor plan will be.

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8 DALTON STREET—5 rooms: living room, 2 chambers, dining room, full-size kitchen, tile bath, pin-point shower. Rent includes electricity, gas, and refrigeration—$55.00.

28 CLEARWAY STREET—living room, 2 chambers, full-size kitchen, tile bath, shower. Free electricity and G. E. refrigeration. Near Mass. Avenue—$53.50.

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IF you are desirous of living where there is the utmost consideration given for your comfort, where you will be convenient to the public library, symphony, theaters, and shopping centers, where you will have Edison steam heat, continuous hot water, and watchman service we invite you to inspect these suites.

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M.I.T. Offers Army Weather Man Course

To provide many more competent meteorologists for the United States Army Air Corps, Massachusetts Institute of Technology offered today a special graduate course in meteorology to qualified college graduates who desire to enter the Army's weather forecasting service. The course, which M. I. T. is providing in co-operation with the Army, will give its graduates the status of flying cadets in the Air Corps.

Graduates who have majored in physics, mechanical or chemical engineering are eligible to enter the special meteorological course which is scheduled to begin on Sept. 30 and last through the school year. Students will receive $127.50 a month while taking the course, including their tuition, but will be required to remain in the Air Corps for one year after graduating. Applicants must be unmarried, between the ages of 20 and 27, and must meet the physical requirements for reserve officers.

Students who successfully pass this course, the M. I. T. announcement said, will rank as cadets in the corps on a non-flying basis though they may be expected to fly as observers, not as pilots, whenever their duties require it.

The course will cover meteorological instruments and meteorology with special emphasis on analysis and forecasting, and training in decoding and plotting the weather information sent over the teletypes of the Department of Commerce. Applications for this course are now available at the admissions office of M. I. T.

Honest Election Promised in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 30—In view of the fact that more than 60 officials, both Democrat and Republican, are under indictment "for conspiring to prevent an honest election" in 1938, leaders of both major parties have opened their 1940 campaigns with pledges of an honest election.

Gov. William H. Vanderbilt and Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony have announced elaborate plans.

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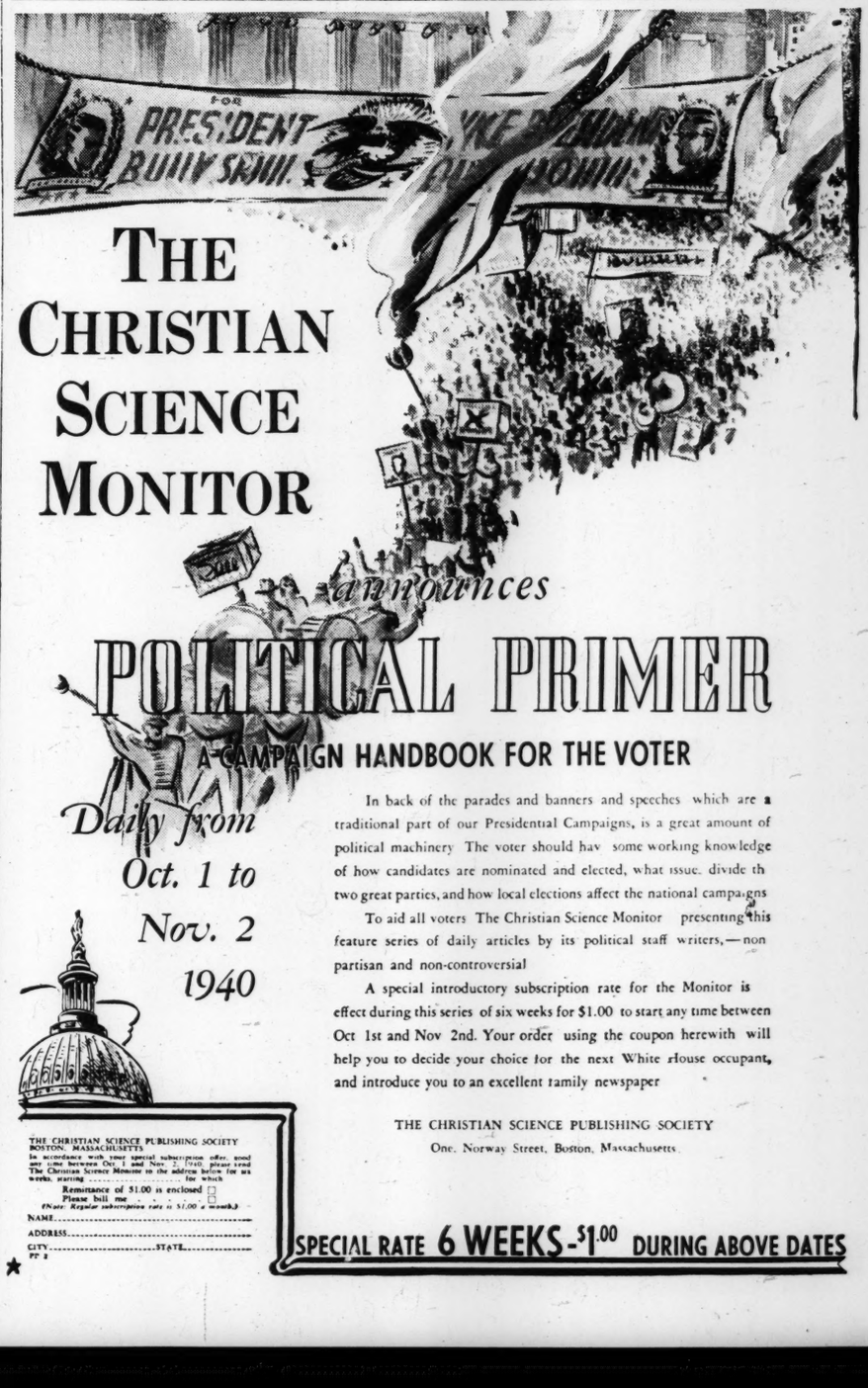

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Daily from Oct. 1 to Nov. 2 1940

In back of the parades and banners and speeches which are a traditional part of our Presidential Campaigns, is a great amount of political machinery The voter should hav some working knowledge of how candidates are nominated and elected, what issue. divide th two great parties, and how local elections affect the national campaigns

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Bees Here Over Week End—Interesting Junior Racing Drama Off Gloucester

Stengel's Club Played .500 Ball Touring West

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Having compiled an amiable .500 record in competition with the western half of the National League, Casey Stengel and his touring Bees return to the Hive tomorrow for a long week-end series with Philadelphia and Brooklyn. The schedule calls for a Phillie single in the opener and a doubleheader on Sunday. The Dodgers come in for a holiday twin bill on Monday.

Although still anchored deep in the second division, the Bees are playing fine ball. After dropping two out of three at Ebbets Field, the locals made a complete tour of the West and emerged with six victories and six defeats. They took one out of three at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, two of the four at St. Louis and two straight at Chicago.

Winning Pitchers

Dick Errickson, Bill Posedel and Nick Strincevich gained a pair of triumphs on the road. Dick pitched nine-hitters at Pittsburgh and Chicago, blanking the former, 3-0. Posedel contributed five-hitters over the Cardinals and Cubs. At Brooklyn and St. Louis, Strincevich turned in five-hitters, and with the Cards had a shutout until the last of the ninth. In the series with the Reds, Jim Tobin beat Paul Derringer, 7-2.

Stengel has changed his line-up since the team's last appearance in Boston. Max West is playing first base and the light-hitting Buddy Hassett is sitting on the bench. On third base is Al Glossop, in place of Sibby Sisti, who also is unable to get started at the plate. With West in the infield, the veteran Johnny Cooney has played regularly in center field and hit over .300. He continues to be one of the most remarkable ball players of the year.

Casey's Big Four

Stengel has worked out a mound plan which gives Bill Posedel, Nick Strincevich, Jim Tobin and Dick Errickson regular assignments, in that order. However, Casey occasionally nominates Joe Sullivan and Manuel Salvo. According to this rotation, either Strincevich or Salvo will open the Phillie series here tomorrow.

When the Bees are hitting, they are bad news for any club in the league, as Stengel's pitchers rarely come up with a poor game. Posedel has gone the route three times in a row and has successive five-hitters over the Cardinals and Cubs. He was the first Bee hurler to win 10 games. Strincevich also has turned in three straight complete efforts, although he lost one of them. Salvo has won eight contests, four of which were shutouts. Tobin has an unbroken string of five route performances and three were won. Errickson has worked six times this month and dropped two 1-0 decisions. Dick also absorbed a 5-0 setback at Cincy on this last road trip.

Rowell Leading

Bama Rowell lost 10 points on the road, but is still leading the National League in batting today. His average is an unofficial .329. Chet Ross dropped back a mere point and stands at .303. Cooney slumped from .310 to .305. Gene Moore registered a substantial road gain from .265 to .272. West slipped four points, Glossop 11 and Miller six. However, home cooking should put the boys back in stride.

Briefs . . The Red Sox were two games ahead of the fifth-place Chicago White Sox today as they opened a series at Philadelphia . . . Joe Cronin opened the gap by taking the series final from the Chisox at Fenway Park yesterday . . . It came under the heading of a gift win, as Johnny Rigney forced in the deciding run in the ninth by walking the Red Sox manager with the bases loaded . . . However, the home club deserves a "break" once in a while . . Jack Wilson became the first Red Sox pitcher to win 10 games . . . He went the nine innings yesterday.

* * *

The Red Sox play four games at Philadelphia and two at Washington before returning to Fenway next Wednesday . . . The Yankees are in town the following week end . . . Ted Williams has hit safely in 16 of the most recent 17 contests and has boosted his average 13 points over that period . . . He may win the American League batting crown . . . We hope he does . . . Jimmy Foxx hit .455 in the last six Sox engagements at Fenway against the West . . . The Reds have taken eight out of nine from the Dodgers in the National race.

Back at Hive Tomorrow

By a Staff Photographer
Nick Strincevich (left) will probably open the Phillie series tomorrow for Manager Casey Stengel. The young right-hander won two games on the recent road trip. Bama Rowell (right) dropped 10 points on the road, but managed to hold his National League batting lead. Al Glossop (lower) has replaced light-hitting Sibby Sisti at third base for the Bees.

Big Leagues Ready to Aid Defense Plan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—Clark Griffith, baseball's unofficial Ambassador to Washington, refused to dodge the draft issue today—he spoke up and said the national pastime was ready to do its part for national defense.

"Baseball," said the man who is credited with encouraging such greats of the game as Christie Matthewson and George Sisler to don khaki in the World War, "will do what the country wants. We're all ready. Why, I'm ready, too, if they want me."

Some Would Go

A blanket draft of men in the 21 to 30 age group would just about deplete the ranks of today's big leagues, if all of them were taken. This, of course, is improbable, but some of the game's outstanding performers undoubtedly may go into uniform if the conscription bill is enacted

Back in the World War, Griffith virtually saved the major and minor leagues from shutting down. He did it by a long talk with Secretary of War Baker, but getting the jump on the draft helped.

Under the direction of army sergeants all of the big league teams abandoned morning practice for drills and then put on public drills before every game.

Drilled With Bats

"They used bats instead of guns," said Griffith, "but let me tell you they were in shape and ready and really had a four months start on the fellows who hadn't been to camp."

When the work-or-fight order came down in July, 1917, the Old Fox explained, he reminded Baker that the ball players had been drilling for four months, and asked him to wait until September for the players.

Baker said he realized the first months in camp were spent in conditioning and drilling and agreed to the suggestion.

"But," said Griffith, "if the Secretary had said 'no,' we'd have called of that afternoon's game and done whatever was wanted. That's the way we are this time. If they want us tomorrow, we're ready and I hope they find a spot for me."

Griffith said he recognized the fact that conscription probably would not interfere with the 1940 baseball season, but might change some plans for spring training and the regular 1941 season.

Barring exemptions other than for age, the National League would have eligible, under the conscription bill as passed by the Senate the following stars:

Bucky Walters, Johnnie Mize, Frank McCormick, Joe Medwick, Arkie Vaughan, Pee Wee Reese, Bama Rowell, Elbie Fletcher, Augie Galan, Phil Cavarretta, Harry Danning, Don Padgett, Ernie Koy, John Rizzo, Morrie Arnovich, Dixie Walker, Max West, Claude Passeau, Mort Cooper, Cliff Melton, Harry Gumbert, Kirby Higbe, John Lanning, Bill Lohrman and Hugh Mulcahy, among others.

American League stars within the age limit would include:

Joe and Dom Di Maggio, Bob Feller, Al Milnar, Lefty Gomez, Rudy York, Taft Wright, Ted Williams, Schoolboy Rowe, John Rigney, Frank Hayes, Charley Keller, Buddy Lewis, Cecil Travis, Roy Weatherly, Ken Keltner, George McQuinn, Mike Kreevich, Barney McCoskey, Hal Trosky, Hank Greenberg, Babe Dahlgren and Joe Gordon.

New Books

Six-Man Football by Ray O. Duncan. This book is one of several volumns covering the techniques, fundamentals and play of our most popular sports published at a uniform price in the Barnes Dollar Sports Library. (A. S. Barnes & Co., 67 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y.)

Bowling—How to Improve Your Game by Hank Marino and Billy Sixty. The fundamentals and principles of championship bowling are outlined and described. The reader is taken right through an imaginary game. The book is particularly useful in teaching beginners but advanced players will learn much from the methods used by a champion. (Price $1. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.)

Nelson Secures Stulgaitis For All-Stars' Line

Coach Swede Nelson has completed his end squad and has added another tackle to his Eastern College All-Star roster which will test the Washington Redskins at Fenway Park on Sept. 10 in the annual Crosscup-Pishon benefit game.

Frank Stulgaitis of Columbia, six feet one inch 180-pound end from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has been signed and will join Harlan Gustafson of Pennsylvania, Tommy Nash of Brown, and Dick Harrison of Boston College at the wing posts.

A huge tackle in the person of Ken Haas of Missouri University has also been signed, and will hold down one of the starting tackle positions.

The Redskins are going to find themselves confronted with a fairly solid wall when they try to gain through the Stars' line. On one side will be the 230-pound Hass, and on the other will be Yale's George Seabury of Weston, Mass. Seabury is the biggest man on the collegiate roster. He stands six feet six inches and scales 235 pounds. The former Eli star is at present training at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson for the New York All-Star game, while Heas saw action in the All-Star-Packers game in Chicago last night.

Commander George Wiswell of the Crosscup-Pishon Post announced today that the All-Stars would gather in Boston Sept. 6. The Washington outfit is due in the Hub on the following day.

Semipro Baseball

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 30 (AP)—The national semipro baseball tournament, narrowed to five teams from three States, moves into the quarter-finals tonight with the 1937 and 1939 champions meeting formidable opponents.

Enid, Okla., winner three years ago and undefeated in five starts, plays Houston, Texas champion, at 8 p. m. (C. S. T.). Houston has won four and lost one in this double elimination event.

The red-clad veterans of Duncan, Okla., defending champions, go against Sanford, N. C., a club made up of southern college athletes, at 10 p. m. The loser will be eliminated from a chance at the $5,000 championship prize. Each has won four and lost one.

Duncan ousted Natrona, Pa., 11-1, in a fifth-round game last night after Mt. Pleasant, Texas, fifth club left in the tournament, moved into Saturday's semifinals by eliminating Chicago, 6-5. The victory was Mt. Pleasant's fifth in six starts.

Conscription

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Possibility that conscription may make it difficult to obtain suitable material for the proposed Pacific Coast Professional Football League has caused abandonment of plans for its organization this year, Harry Myers, league organizer, said here.

The league would have included clubs representing San Francisco, San Diego, Bakersfield, Phoenix, Los Angeles and Hollywood.

Splitting the Fairways

Hagen Goes Out; Sarazen Stays In

It was a close call for New England's final representative, Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester, in the P. G. A. championship at Hershey yesterday, but by virtue of his one-up victory over Walter Hagen, "Jug" reached the quarterfinals.

McSpaden's victory definitely ended whatever hopes had arisen for a sentimental semifinal match tomorrow between Hagen and Gene Sarazen. Sarazen plodded along the fairways to oust Defending Champion Henry Picard for his forty-fourth P. G. A. victory, while the Haig fell by the wayside in search of his forty-first win.

In a way it was unfortunate that the great Hagen's absentmindedness should cost him a hole—the measure of victory—when he let his club touch McSpaden's ball on the 31st fairway. He did not see Jug's ball, but when he realized what he had done, he immediately called it to attention and forfeited the hole.

The defeat of Hagen removed from the tournament the game's greatest money winner and the golfer who put the professional upon his plane as a craftsman instead of a servant. In his hectic career the Haig earned close to a million dollars. He earned $30,000 a year down in Pasadena, Fla., for three years during the boom, and has been paid the largest single fees for matches both over here and in Europe. In 1928 he received £500 for a match with Archie Compston, while in a match with Bobby Jones he was paid $6,800.

Yesterday one mistake cost him his match.

Sarazen Still In

Still in there pitching and putting was his great adversary, Gene Sarazen, the 38-year-old Connecticut squire, who announced that 1939 was going to be his last year of competition. Positively. He made that announcement in 1936, setting Jan. 1, 1940, as the date of his retirement to his Connecticut farm. The clubs were to become potato diggers while the bag reposed in the attic.

Possibly the little warrior forgot that pronouncement when last New Year's Day rolled around. If he did, it's a good thing, for in two tournaments this year he has done pretty well. Remember the U. S. Open at Cleveland? He lost that title only by the margin of a playoff to Lawson Little, one of the best match-play golfers in the country.

Still Has Shots

If he goes no further in this P. G. A. tournament, Sarazen will have done all right. His match with Picard yesterday proved he still has the shots and the courage. Three up with three to play, he saw the defending champion birdie the 34th and the 35th, and then lay an iron shot on the short 36th two feet from the pin, while his own went some seven feet beyond. Almost nonchalantly the little fellow banged it home to end the match. His medal score for the final 18 was 68.

Today he met Sammy Snead, a pre-tournament favorite. McSpaden, finalist in 1937, clashed with Paul Runyan, the golfer whose short game more than makes up for his short drives and who twice won the P. G. A. title.

The other two matches saw Byron Nelson, 1939 open champion, meeting Eddy Kirk of Framingham, Mich., and Benny Hogan, the year's biggest money winner, paired against big Ralph Guldahl, twice winner of the open.

* * *

Emory Stratton of Woodland made it three years in a row yesterday when he won the M. G. A.'s two-day annual tournament at Commonwealth Country Club in Newton. Stratton posted a 66 to lead a field of 101. In second place was Ed Norton of Furnace Brook, whose 68-61 won him low net. Ted Bishop of Woodland, State amateur champion, was third with a 70.

* * *

Helena Smith, with a 91-76, and Mrs. John Grew of Dedham, with an 85, won low net and low gross respectively at the Cape Cod Women's Four-Ball Golf League get-together at Pocasset Golf Club yesterday. Officers elected for next year include: Mrs. R. S. Kilborne, Jr., of New York and Wianno, President; Jean Hinkle, Oyster Harbors, Vice-President; and Helen Clark, Bass River, Secretary-Treasurer.

Baseball Games

Today

American League

Washington at New York.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
(Only games scheduled.)

National League

Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh.
(Only games scheduled.)

Tomorrow

American League

Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Washington at New York.

National League

Chicago at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Pittsburgh.

Pirates Buy Southpaw

SEATTLE (AP)—Aldon Wilkie, young southpaw pitcher who was fired by the San Francisco Seals early in the season and talked himself into a job with the Pacific Coast League leading Seattle Rainiers, has been sold to the Pittsburgh Pirates, Manager Jack Lelivelt of the Rainiers announces.

Lelivelt said cash and one player would be turned over to the Seattle club.

Wilkie has won 12 games and lost three this season. He will report to the Pirates next spring.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BEES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195
LADIES' DAY—Entrance on Babcock St.

Smiling Gene Inspects Score

Wide World
HERSHEY, Pa.—Gene Sarazen (left), Connecticut gentleman-farmer, and Henry Picard looking over morning scores in the P. G. A. tournament. Sarazen eliminated Picard yesterday, 1 up. He meets Sam Snead in today's quarterfinals.

U. S. Singles Play Delayed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FOREST HILLS, L. I., Aug. 30—A week's rain continued to drench the West Side Tennis Club courts here last night to force the postponement of the National tennis championships' inaugural until tomorrow, as two question marks were uppermost in tennis thought today concerning this year's proceedings.

The first queried the chances of Bobby Riggs in maintaining his No. 1 National singles berth, and the second evolved around Queen Alice Marble. Followers here wondered which women's entry would be able to take a set from the unchallenged women's champion.

The Riggs question, of course, is a fine point, and one that will be discussed throughout the week, with semifinal and final round play determining the answer.

In Path

In his path are Frank Kovacs and Don MacNeill, both with excellent records behind them in this season's play, and potential top ranking possibilities. Most of the experts give McNeill the edge over Kovacs in usurping Riggs, because of his all-round play and steadiness.

Kovacs, though, has been the singles sensation of this tour. Although up and down in form, this youngster from the coast, making his second trip after a year's absence, has all the shots in the book, including a stinging backhand which comes close to copying that of the former amateur king, Donald Budge.

McNeill's former forte of offensive bombing at the net is now backed by steadiness, and will surprise New Yorkers who have not seen him play this year. Determination and hard work has placed Don in the choice challenging spot, and this determination will undoubtedly lift this young man to the peak of play this week with the National singles at stake.

But what about Riggs himself? How does he feel about this championship?

"I know Don and Frank are going to be tough to beat," he said last week at the National doubles championship, Chestnut Hill, Mass., "and right now I'm not playing good tennis. But I hope to improve my game with a lot of practice before the singles."

Optimistic

His wife, Kay, is a little more optimistic. "Bobby will win the championship," she said yesterday, "but only after a long battle. He can beat Kovacs all right, and proved he could beat McNeill. He will be at top form for the singles. At least I hope so."

Riggs has not worked on his game this summer. He has preferred to coast along, with the other challengers burning all their energies to beat him in the lesser tournaments. Gradually, he has limbered himself in readiness for the singles, hoping to reach his peak gradually, and above all, avoid staleness.

Several interesting matches are listed on the card in the opening round.

In the men's, Frank Guernsey, Orlando, Fla., meets Frank Shields, New York favorite; Gardnar Mulloy, plays Hal Surface; Sydney Wood is pitted against Robert Decker; J. Gilbert Hall and Frank Froehling; and Riggs has for his first-round opponent Ronald Lubin of Los Angeles.

In the women's, Sarah Palfrey and Mary Arnold hold a close "on paper" match, while the Louise Brough-Helen Pedersen match should also be even.

Pan-American Games

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 30 (AP)—The Pan-American Sports Congress, at its first working meeting here yesterday, approved a plan of holding the Pan-American games every four years, starting in 1942.

The discussion on the site of the first games was postponed until Saturday's meeting.

Bob Coulson Gives District Fourth Sears Bowl Victory

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 30—Bobby Coulson of Eastern Yacht Club climaxed an interesting National Junior Yacht Racing Championship drama with a first and second yesterday to capture the Sears Bowl for his North Shore, Mass., district the fourth time, and his own club, Eastern, the second, as closest challengers, Kollegewidgwok Yacht Club, and Pequot, fell back in the standing.

Coulson's lead at the conclusion of the eight races was 10¾ points, with Pequot's Roderick McNeill, the Long Island Sound representative, in second berth. Crocker Nevin of Kollegewidgwok, Blue Hill, Maine, only 2¼ points astern of Eastern before yesterday's two races, sagged badly, picking up a sixth and seventh respectively for third berth in the final standing, 1½ points behind Pequot.

Second Straight

It was one of the most conclusive series ever sailed, and it gave this section its second straight National title, inasmuch as Dick Mechem of Annisquam won it a year ago.

The most significant part of Coulson's victory was that he was forced to defeat last year's national champion, Mechem and his Annisquam crew, in the North Shore elimination series, and he then went on to prove it no fluke by leading in this championship from the first race to the last.

Final point standing of the crews gave Eastern 64¾ points; Pequot, 54; Kollegewidgwok, 52½; Vineyard Haven, Southern Mass., 46½; Squantum, South Shore, Mass., 46; South Shore Yacht Club, Milwaukee, Wis., 43; Richmond County, Raritan Bay, N. J., 42¼; Edgewood, Narragansett Bay, R. I., 42½; Point O'Woods Yacht Squadron, L. I., 20, and Thames, Eastern Conn., 18.

Young Coulson, with David Loring, Clinton McKim and Dan Pinkham, Jr., as crew, without a question proved himself the best up-the-wind sailor. On the other hand, his craftsmanship at the start was not so inspiring, as he constantly placed himself into a bad spot.

Yet, no matter how poor his start, given a windward leg, this 16-year-old lad would work past boats to the top or near the top, after giving his local supporters a real scare.

Once Threatened

Only once was he threatened in the series. Coulson had been left in the doldrums by the rest of the fleet in the drifting sixth race, Wednesday. Last at the first turn, he and his crew worked spinnaker to its finest tune and fiddled past three boats on the run to the second mark.

The final reach homeward turned into a short beat for Coulson at the finish, and he picked up another pair of rivals for a fifth.

It was a discouraging performance for his nearest competitor, Kollegewidgwok, which had finished second, for the Down East trio had all but wrapped up the lead at the moment with Eastern so far astern.

Again in yesterday's two races, young Coulson was down at the start. Luffing matches, even covering tactics again failed to stop him, as he worked past boats.

Luffed for the Gun

In yesterday's morning encounter, Coulson was again last at the start, but on the spotty windward leg, he ghosted by eight boats to round second behind Pequot at the weather turn. On the run home, he finaly caught young McNeill and luffed by for the gun.

In the afternoon encounter, Vineyard Haven's Joey Mills picked up too much of a lead in the first leg, a run, so Coulson was forced to be content with a second and the series.

Sears Bowl Winners

1921—Pleon Yacht Club, Richard S. Thayer.
1922—Larchmont Yacht Club, Arthur W. Knapp, Jr.
1923—Duxbury Yacht Club, C. Raymond Hunt.
1924—Pleon Yacht Club, Harry B. Thayer.
1925—Duxbury Yacht Club, C. Raymond Hunt.
1926—Duxury Yacht Club, John Wilbur.
1927—Pleasant Bay Yacht Club, C. Ashley Hardy.
1928—Beverly Yacht Club, William B. Cudahy.
1929—Bar Harbor Yacht Club, William B. Cudahy.
1930—Vineyard Haven Yacht Club, William S. Cox.
1931—Beverly Yacht Club, Michael Cudahy.
1932—Eastern Yacht Club, Chandler Hovey, Jr.
1933—Vineyard Haven Yacht Club, Frank B. Jewett, Jr.
1934—Vineyard Haven Yacht Club, Grank B. Jewett, Jr.
1935—Vineyard Haven Yacht Club, J. Herbert Ware, Jr.
1936—Vineyard Haven Yacht Club, J. Herbert Ware, Jr.
1937—Pequot Yacht Club, Charles Stetson.
1938—Pequot Yacht Club, Robert Gordon.
1939—Annisquam Yacht Club, Richard Mechem.
1940—Eastern Yacht Club, Robert Coulson.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Aug. 30—Joe Berry, Notre Dame's best freshman center, has won an appointment to Annapolis and notified Elmer Layden he'll be seeing him soon—from the Navy bench.

* * *

He Was for Him

This one just leaked out. . . . While trying to pick a successor to Coach Jess Neely, the Clemson Athletic Council called in Line Coach Frank Howard. . . . When the questions had been answered satisfactorily, a member motioned: "I move Frank Howard be appointed head coach." . . . Dazed and befuddled and with no intention of being funny, Howard piped up: "I second the motion." . . . P. S.: He got the job.

* * *

A tip from up east is to keep an eye on 25-year-old Holly Mandly Jr., of Hartford, first amateur to win the Connecticut open and two-time New England amateur winner. . . . Kentucky U. is paving the way to the Rose Bowl 10 years sence by instructing some 275 youngsters, aged 9 to 14, in football fundamentals.

* * *

Names and News

Glenn Seidel is giving up his coaching job at Tulane after this year to go into business in Minnesota. Everybody out there wishes it were the quarterbacking business, for he sparked the Gophers to grid greatness a few years back. . . . Sec Taylor, Sports Editor of the Des Moines Register, who has been football officiating since 1916, made his farewell bow in the Chicago All-Star game last night. . . . Ernest Mills, co-captain at Auburn, got a day off from practice to get married at Ozark, Ala., today to Virginia Baker.

Account Squared

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP) — The weather man squared his account with Savannah baseball fans Aug. 24.

A recent ball game was washed out by a drenching rain that concentrated on the ball park just outside town, while the sun shone brightly in the city.

Then on Aug. 24 city streets were flooded by a heavy downpour, but the ball grounds weren't even moistened.

Pitt Works With Albany

PITTSBURGH (AP)—Renewal of the year-old working agreement with the Albany, N. Y., club of the Eastern League as a Class A minor league affiliate of the Pittsburgh Pirates is announced by William E. Benswanger, President of the Pittsburgh baseball club. He commented that the agreement proved "mutually satisfactory" this year.

Boston Box Scores

Bees

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Glossop, 3b	3	1	0	0	1	2	0
Cooney, cf	5	2	3	3	4	0	0
Rowell, 2b	5	0	2	2	1	2	0
West, 1b	3	0	0	0	6	2	0
Ross, lf	3	0	2	2	2	0	0
Miller, ss	4	0	0	0	2	1	0
Moore, rf	4	0	2	2	7	1	0
Berres, c	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
Posedel, p	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	34	3	9	9	27	8	0
CHICAGO							
Hack 3b	4	0	0	0	2	5	0
Herman, 2b	4	0	1	1	6	2	0
Bonura 1b	4	1	1	1	7	0	0
Leiber cf	3	0	1	1	2	0	1
Gleeson rf	3	0	1	2	2	0	0
Dallessandro lf.	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Collins c	3	0	0	0	5	1	0
*Nicholson	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Warstler ss	1	0	0	0	2	2	0
Mattick ss	2	0	0	0	0	2	0
Mooty p	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
Totals	31	1	5	6	27	12	1

*Batted for Collins in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
Chicago	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Runs batted in, Ross, West, Gleeson. Two-base hit, Gleeson. Double play, Mattick, Herman and Hack. *Left on base, Boston 10, Chicago 6. Base on balls, by Posedel 3, by Mooty 6. Struck out, by Posedel 3, by Mooty 5. Wild pitch, Mooty. Time, 1h. 49m. Umpires, Dunn, Magerkurth and Stewart. Attendance (actual), 7,083.

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Di Maggio cf	4	2	1	2	1	0	0
Cramer rf	4	1	0	0	1	0	0
Foxx c	3	1	2	4	2	0	0
Williams lf	4	1	1	1	4	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	1	1	3	3	0
Doerr 2b	4	0	1	2	3	1	0
Finley 1b	4	0	3	3	8	0	0
Gelbert 3b	3	0	1	2	0	0	0
Wilson p	4	0	1	1	1	1	0
*Carey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	34	4	11	14	27	12	0
CHICAGO							
Hayes 2b	4	0	1	1	3	3	0
Rosenthal cf lf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Kuhel 1b	3	1	2	2	9	0	0
Solters lf	4	0	1	1	4	0	0
*Kreevich cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Appling ss	4	1	1	1	1	6	0
Wright rf	4	0	3	3	0	0	0
Tresh c	3	0	0	0	6	0	0
Kennedy 3b	4	0	0	0	1	2	0
Knott p	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Rigney p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	35	3	9	9	226	13	0

*Ran for Wilson in ninth. *Ran for Solters in eighth. Two out when winning run was scored.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	4
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3

Runs batted in, Tresh, Foxx, Doerr 2, Wright 2, Cronin. Two-base hits, Gelbert, Di Maggio, Doerr. Hits off Knott, 9 in 7 innings (none out in eighth); off Rigney, 2 in 1⅔ innings. Left on base, Chicago 8, Boston 11. Stolen bases, Finney, Di Maggio. Sacrifices, Cramer, Di Maggio. Base on balls by Wilson 3, by Knott 3, by Rigney 2. Struck out, by Wilson 5, by Knott 4. Double play, Appling, Hayes and Kuhel. Losing pitcher, Rigney. Time, 2h. 17m. Umpires, Basil, Grieve and Summers. Attendance, 5,400 paid, 3,200 ladies.

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	101	365	120	.329
Cooney	85	285	87	.305
Ross	121	465	141	.303
Miller	120	452	128	.283
West	108	403	113	.280
Moore	83	279	76	.272
Hassett	111	430	100	.232
Sisti	101	388	88	.226
Glossop	69	189	41	.217
Andrews	18	32	6	.188
Berres	81	192	36	.187
Masi	57	128	24	.187
Wietelmann	26	16	2	.125

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	21	35	13	.371
Williams	115	442	150	.339
Finney	121	471	155	.329
Foxx	116	409	129	.315
Di Maggio	79	288	90	.313
Cramer	121	516	161	.306
Gelbert	28	86	26	.302
Cronin	123	450	129	.287
Doerr	122	482	137	.284
Tabor	110	421	119	.280
Peacock	53	169	50	.275
Spence	46	60	16	.267
Owen	23	75	19	.211
Desautels	59	183	38	.208
Glenn	21	47	6	.111

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tobin	9	3	2	.600
Salvo	16	8	6	.571
Errickson	28	10	9	.526
Sullivan	28	8	12	.400
Strincevich	25	4	6	.400
Posedel	30	10	16	.385
Piechota	18	2	4	.333
Coffman	27	1	4	.200
Javery	23	0	3	.000

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Terry	4	1	0	1.000
Heving	31	8	4	.667
Grove	17	6	3	.667
Johnson	12	4	2	.667
Wilson	35	10	5	.667
Dickman	29	8	6	.571
Hash	32	7	6	.538
Galehouse	28	6	6	.500
Bagby	30	8	14	.364
Ostermueller	23	3	7	.300
Fleming	3	0	0	.000

Yankees Move Closer to the Top—Victory Gives Pros 3-to-2 Edge in Football

New Yorkers Lost Only One Game to Westerners

By the Associated Press

There is something catching about the New York Yankees' hustle.

They've already captured fans' imagination with a magnificent drive that has carried 10 victories in their last 11 games, and they're liable to catch the Cleveland Indians and the Detroit Tigers, if the latter clubs don't watch out.

In an entire stand against the four clubs in the western division, the only game the Yankees dropped was a 1-0 squeeze-out to the Chicago White Sox. They polished off the St. Louis Browns, 10-3 and 6-5, in a double-header yesterday to show once more why they've been world champions four years, and maybe for a fifth.

Ten-Run Inning

They reeled off 10 runs in one merry-go-round inning to overwhelm the Browns in the first game, and in the second they rallied three times to emerge triumphant in the 13th.

With two out and two on in the ninth, Joe Di Maggio, who had been on the bench with an injury, went to the plate and smacked Elden Auker's first pitch for his 28th homer to tie the score.

George McQuinn put the Browns back in front with a home run in the 11th, but again the Yanks deadlocked the count on Charley Keller's double and Buddy Rosar's single. Finally in the 13th, with two out and the bases loaded, Frank Crosetti caught the Brownies napping with a perfect bunt down the third base line and squeezed the winning run home.

The victory reduced the idle Indians' margin over them to 4½ games.

Tigers Win Pair

It didn't get them any closer to second place, however, because the Tigers were busy in their own behalf, mowing down the Washington Senators in a double-header, 3-2 and 6-0, to advance within two games of the lead.

Schoolboy Rowe, nearly as good a batsman as he is a pitcher, doubled the deciding run across in the first game for his 12th victory. Buck Newsom notched his 17th in the nightcap, abbreviated to six innings by darkness. Hank Greenberg helped out with a homer in each game, bringing his season total to 26.

In the only other American League game, the Boston Red Sox were handed a 4-3 decision by Johnny Rigney, who walked Joe Cronin with the bases loaded in the ninth.

The National League bunting has been more or less generally accorded to the Cincinnati Reds for sometime, but two-fold developments yesterday came close to clinching it.

Reds Widen Lead

First, Harry Lavagetto, star third baseman of the second-place Brooklyn Dodgers, was sidelined for the season, second, the Reds raided the Dodgers, 9-3, in a rain-drenched game. The Dodgers were helpless before the seven-hit hurling of Paul Derringer, bagging his 17th victory, and a 12-hit assault on five pitchers. This boosted the Reds 8½ games in front.

After the game, the Champs announced the recall of Johnny (Double No-Hit) Vander Meer, effective Saturday.

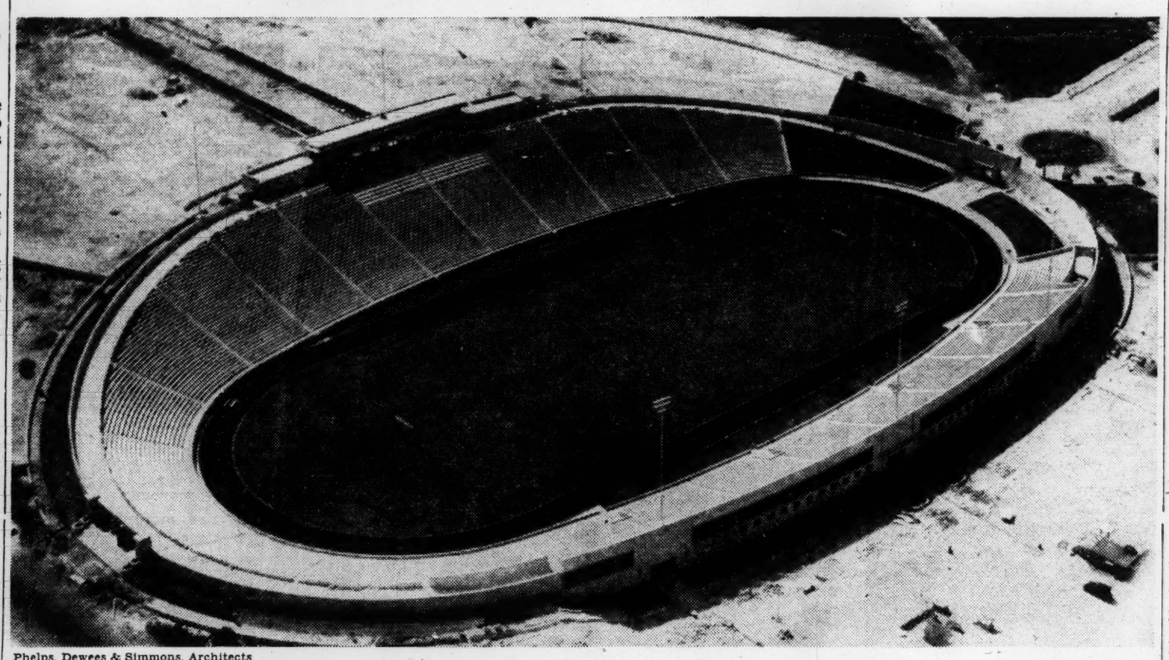
The St. Louis Cardinals obtained exclusive possession of third place by shutting out the New York Giants, 5-0, with Fiddler Bill McGee pitching two-hit ball. The Cards scored all their runs in the first inning, Martin Marion accounting for three by singling with the bases loaded.

The Pittsburgh Pirates extended their winning string to eight straight by shutting out the Phillies, 4-0. Mace Brown held the tail-enders in check until the eighth, when Danny MacFayden was rushed to duty as the Phils led off with a couple of hits.

The Pittsburgh Pirates extended their winning string to eight straight by shutting out the Phillies, 4-0. Mace Brown held the tail-enders in check until the eighth, when Danny MacFayden was rushed to duty as the Phils led off with a couple of hits.

Sailor Bill Posedel beat the Chicago Cubs with five-hit pitching to give the Boston Bees a 3-1 triumph.

Air View of New Alamo Stadium



Phelps, Dewees & Simmons, Architects

Photo shows $500,000 Alamo Stadium constructed in the hills in the northwestern section of San Antonio, Texas. Dedication is expected about Sept. 20.

Hutson and Packers Prove Why They Lead Pro League

CHICAGO, Aug. 30 (AP)—Now the college boys know only too well why the Green Bay Packers and their unexcelled end, fleet Don Hutson, are the aces of the National Football League.

The All-Stars, 69 players seasoned by four years of college football, moved into Soldier Field last night, forewarned and presumably forearmed for the prowess of the mighty Packers' dazzling overhead attack.

But their advance information was useless. The Packers put on one of the most sparkling exhibitions of passing in the history of football, pro or amateur, whipping the All-Stars, 45 to 28, in the seventh game of this series. The victory gave the pros a three-to-two edge, two games being ties.

All-Stars Score

The 84,567 spectators, a record-breaking crowd, were shocked in the first minutes to see the amateurs drive to a touchdown in the wild-scoring fray. Amby Schindler of Southern California set up the tally with an intercepted pass, and then scored on a six-yard dash inside right tackle. Nile Kinnick, Iowa's sensational star of 1939, dropkicked the point and the All-Stars seemed to be off to a victory matching that of 1937 over the Packers.

Then the Packers struck in the style characteristic of their pro campaigns which have brought them five national titles. Cecil Isbell, one-time Purdue star, lost 19 yards on an attempted pass, putting the Packers on their own 21. Hutson, who holds all the league pass-catching records worth mentioning, then raced down the middle, took a 51-yard pass on the run and footed the remaining 30 yards for the tying touchdown.

Recover Fumble

Less than two minutes later, the Packers recovered a fumble on the All-Stars' 26 and Isbell shot a touchdown pass to Carl Mulleneaux, an end. But the All-Stars refused to be daunted, driving 36 yards for the tying tally, Kenny Washington, U. C. L. A. negro star going over on a spinner.

Again the Packers went ahead with tantalizing ease. Taking the ball on their own 35, they scored in three plays. Arnold Herber, Green Bay's ace passer for a decade, tossed a short one to Andy Uram who galloped 46 yards for the score. Near the end of the period, Isbell hit Hutson in the end zone with a 35-yard pass. Kinnick and Banks McFadden of Clemson leaped into the air with Hutson in the scramble for the ball, but the pro receiver made an almost unbelievable catch.

This gave the pros a 28-14 bulge, and the All-Stars never recovered, although they pulled up within a touchdown of the Packers in the same period when a Kinnick-McFadden aerial netted 57 yards.

But Hutson still hadn't finished his amazing performance. Midway in the third period he took a 17-yard bullet pass from Herber and romped 12 more yards to Green Bay's fifth touchdown. The All-Stars, showing marvelous spirit against the odds, against cracked the Packers. Schindler climaxing a 46-yard attack by smacking the line for a touchdown.

Field Goal

Thus threatened, the Packers cut loose again from their own 20, running and passing to the All-Stars' 25, where Paul Engebretsen booted a field goal. Just to polish off the night's work Isbell sparked another drive and rounded right end for the final score.

In the course of the evening Hutson pass gains exceeded 150 yards and Green Bay collected 315 yards in 11 completed tosses out of 22. Each team made nine first downs, the Packers gaining only 34 net yards rushing.

The record crowd paid $175,427 to see the game. The sum, less expenses, will be donated to three Chicago charities by the Chicago Tribune, originator and sponsor of the game.

Everett And Alpert Make Final Round

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 30 (AP)—Alvin Everett of Rome, Ga., defending champion, and Sam G. Alpert of Chicago, the medalist, met today in the 36-hole final of the national left-hander's golf tournament.

Everett, who can play equally well right-handed, coasted to an easy 7-and-6 victory over Bob Edgar of St. Louis in their semi-final match yesterday, while Alpert defeated Robert Romberger of Toledo, Ohio, 3 and 2.

Starting the afternoon round three up, Everett increased his advantage to 5 up at the end of the 27th hole and went on to win two of the next three to run out the match on the 30th green. The southerner was around the first 18 holes in 72, one over par, and had a 37 on the first nine in the afternoon. On the three remaining holes he was two under par, getting a birdie deuce on the 210-yard, par 3, 11th hole.

Alpert, a Chicago public accountant who entered the tourney on a hunch he might be back on his game after a long slump, likewise gained a 3-up lead on the Toledo school teacher in the morning and held it through the next nine holes.

He went four up with a par 4 at the 28th. Romberger's birdie 4 on the 32nd reduced the lead to three up again and they halved the next two to end the match.

Romberger protested two holes because Alpert, a keen putter, had cleaned his ball on the rain-softened greens, but the tournament manager ruled that was permissible.

San Antonio's New Bowl To Seat About 22,000 Fans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—With the greater part of its seating facilities for upward of 22,000 persons built into a 40-foot natural rock bluff, San Antonio's new Alamo Stadium is completed in time to open the football season in September.

Formerly city-owned, the 30-acre site of the $500,000 stadium was part of an old Spanish land grant. Rock was quarried on the property and the rocky hillside left after such operations was utilized to form a natural crescent-shaped seating section for the stadium. The entire structure takes the form of an immense bowl, with concrete seats built from the ground up on the east side conformable to those that follow the contour of the bluff around the west, northwest and south. The north end contains no seats but is enclosed by a rock wall. The stadium has an unbroken perimeter of native rock. A two-story entrance on the west side includes a press box on the second floor. Dressing rooms have been constructed under the east stands.

The playing field has been sodded with grass, and a running track has been completed. Although the stadium will have a variety of uses, it was erected under sponsorship of the San Antonio Board of Education principally for school athletic events. The board issued revenue bonds to help finance the structure as a WPA project. Phelps, Dewees & Simmons were the architects.

The stadium site is one of several former rock quarries which have been converted into places of beauty or utility here. Others are the Japanese sunken garden, the sunken garden theater, and sections of the municipal zoo designed to resemble natural habitats for various animals.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Eighty-one thousand four hundred and fifty-six saw New York Giants beat College All-Stars at Chicago 9-0, on field goals by Ken Strong and Ward Cuff.

Public and Coaches Differ On All-Star Starting Lineup

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The public picks the starting line-up of the All-Star team which plays the champion of the National Professional League, but the experts (the coaches charged with the duty of building a team) always come up with a first and a second team that bears little resemblance to the one the public chose.

A group of fellow alumni of an All-Star coach sat at luncheon with the coach the other day and discussed the make-up of the team. After going over each position at length it was found that the first team as picked by the experts had only four members who were chosen by the people as members of the first team.

There are answers to such a condition but the principal one is lack of an interested publicist for some of the boys. Another answer is the great organized interest that gets out a large number of votes for some boy who was only a local star. The coaching staff have a duty to the public to start the boys who landed at the top when the votes were counted but most of them didn't stay in long as indicated by the coach who was talking to his alumni friends.

Public choice No. 1 was, however, player No. 1 for Head Coach Eddie Anderson, because Nile Kinnick is his boy and knows what Anderson wants and how to make his plays go.

* * *

Seek no further if you have been trying to find out what most star athletes do for a job during the summer. The answer is that they become life-guards on the beaches of America. Daily the reports drift in about first one boy and then another and most interesting is the fact that they really can swim and are not just chosen because they have been an outstanding athlete. The other day about a half mile off the shore near Gary, Ind., a power boat sank and left the occupants stranded in life preservers out in the lake. The water was so rough that the life guards could not launch a boat to go to the rescue so about six of the boys dove into the surf and swam out to aid the people. All these boys are athletes from some college and in some cases they hadn't made a reputation as a swimmer. Campbell Kane, the star runner from Indiana University, was one of these boys and while you are familiar with his exploits at the mile and the half mile, I am sure you did not realize he was good in the water as well as on the land.

At the beach in Gary you will also find that football All-America Tom Hammond. The Chicago beaches are studded with members of the athletic teams of Northwestern, Chicago, DePaul and Loyola the four big schools of the territory. Many a football is flying through the air on the beaches where these young athletes are getting an early start on the training season.

* * *

With one of the largest week-end sailing events of the season as the attraction many thousands thronged Navy Pier in Chicago to watch the sailors do their stuff in trying to compete against the elements and their opponents at the same time. The sailormen called it blustery but to the uninitiated it looked just plain rough. Ted Lumbard, who skippers the black cruising cutter Bangalore, added another victory to his Mackinac victories of 1939 and 1940. Gossoon II, which won the Universal time prize was sailed by Mal Vail with a crew composed of his sons and nephews. He has a great record with crews of young boys. Eleven-year-old Al Matz was the youngest competitor but that didn't deter him for he came in a winner in the race for Rainbow dinghies.

* * *

Remember about Lockwood Pirie the young sailorman who won all the star boat yacht races around Chicago and the right to enter the international championship at San Diego, Calif. Well he finally decided business could wait while he journeyed out to the coast to have his try at the championship. He did right well and came back with a third place which was just three points behind the winning total of 83 for the Cowie brothers of Los Angeles. Pirie won the final race of the championships to close in on the leaders.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 29

International

Rochester 4, Buffalo 3 (13 innings).
Toronto 2, Montreal 1.
Newark-Baltimore (2) (postponed). (Only games.)

American Association

Minneapolis 14-2, Indianapolis 10-2 (second game tie).
Columbus 0, Kansas City 0 (12-inning tie).
St. Paul 8, Louisville 1 (second game—called end fourth).
Milwaukee 2-11, Toledo, 1-5.

Texas League

Oklahoma City 1, Dallas 0.
Shreveport 6, Houston 3.
Tulsa 9, Fort Worth 5.
San Antonio 1, Beaumont 1 (11-inning tie).

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 5, Seattle 1.
San Francisco 3, Hollywood 2.
Oakland 4, Los Angeles 0.
Sacramento 5, Portland 1.

Southern Association

Nashville 6, Memphis 5 (12 innings).
Little Rock 14-5, Knoxville 3-1.
New Orleans-Chattanooga (postponed). (Only games).

Eastern League

Hartford 6, Binghamton 3.
Scranton 1-1, Elmira 0-2.
Springfield 2, Albany 0.
Wilkes-Barre-Williamsport (postponed).

Sarazen Making Game Bid For Another P. G. A. Title

BULLETIN

HERSHEY, Pa., Aug. 30 (AP)—Gene Sarazen was 2 up on Sam Snead at the end of 18 holes in their 36-hole quarterfinal match in the P. G. A. championship today. Sarazen shot a 68, five under par, to Snead's 70.

Harold (Jug) McSpaden was 4 up over Paul Runyan when they went to lunch. McSpaden's medal score was 72, Runyan's 75.

HERSHEY, Pa., Aug. 30 (AP)—Gene Sarazen keeps rolling along, and today a handful of comparative youngsters still in the running for the 1940 professional golf championship found the veteran campaigner squarely in their path.

Sarazen didn't reach these quarterfinals by a fluke. He shot one of the greatest match rounds of his career to knock out Defending P. G. A. Champion Henry Picard yesterday.

Brilliant Golf

In the 16 matches which reduced the field to eight players, none packed more brilliant golf than the Sarazen-Picard duel. There were perhaps more gallery goings-on around Sarazen's nearest rival, Walter Hagen, but the Haig lost and thus ended the hopes of many that these two would get to Saturday's semifinals, and meet once more.

It was the young fellows with thick wrists and strong legs who survived the third round, 36-hole matches, by and large. Byron Nelson knocked out Dick Metz, the medalist, 2 and 1; Eddie Kirk conquered Art Clark, 5 and 4; Ben Hogan whipped Al Brosch, 5 and 4; Ralph Guldahl pushed aside Jim Foulis, 5 and 3; Sammy Snead had a breeze with Jimmy Hines, 7 and 6; and Paul Runyan disposed of Ed Dudley, 4 and 3.

Hagen bowed to Harold (Jug) McSpaden, 1 up.

Three Birdies

Picard, after the Sarazen match, never was more correct than when he walked off the home hole and said, "You've never had a tougher match."

Picard was three down with only three holes to go when he turned on the best golf he knew and closed out with three successive birdies, but the last hole broke his heart. Picard was only two feet away, and Sarazen was seven feet off the pin.

Sarazen looked at the crowd, like those that followed him when he won the P. G. A. three times and the U. S. open twice, grinned a bit, and without apparently trying rapped the putt down for a deuce and the match.

Lost With 68

Picard had the uncomfortable experience of shooting a five-under-par 68 on his home course, yet losing. Sarazen had the same medal score in the second 18 holes of their 36-hole match.

Hagen looked like a success for the day at least when he led McSpaden two up at the end of the first 18 holes. In the afternoon, he gave away one hole, the 13th, however, by acknowledging his club brushed McSpaden's ball in the rough, accidentally. Then he fiddled around on the 16th green for three putts.

The old master tossed in a birdie three on the 17th as his last gallant try, but McSpaden tied it, and so youth was served.

Commanding a good deal of attention by getting sharper as the tournament progressed was Ralph Guldahl, who was four under par against Foulis and closed his match with a pair of birdies. As good from tee to green as they come, Guldahl now is putting like he did when they couldn't beat him at medal play several years ago.

Surprise of the quarter-finals was 30-year-old Eddie Kirk of Farmington, Mich, who never has won a major tournament. He flirted with par to beat Clark and send him back to Uniontown, Pa.

If Hogan had been any hotter finishing his round with Al Brosch, he would have set the course on fire. He scored four birdies on the last five holes.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Cardinals Will Miss Again

Caught between the bases . . . If Luke Sewell is as smart as we think he is, he will not take that Cleveland managerial post when Oscar Vitt is fired . . . And there seems no doubt of Vitt's departure, regardless of the club's final position in the American League flag race . . . For the second year in a row, the St. Louis Cardinals look like a club capable of crushing American League pitching in the World Series—yet will not be in that historic classic . . . Why do the Cards wait so long to get rolling? . . . It is getting to be a habit.

Doc Cramer, who has played all three outfield berths for the Red Sox this year, will be wearing a new uniform in 1941 . . . Don't expect Jimmy Foxx to continue his catching career next season . . . Double-X will be back on first base, where he belongs . . . On Wednesday of next week, the Indians open a three-game series at Detroit . . . Hold your hats! . . . After disappointing his supporters on the 1939 trip to Detroit, Freddy Hutchinson is finally making his presence felt in Tigerland . . . The highly-publicized Seattle rookie has saved several games for Del Baker by walking out of the bull pen . . . He will deserve starting recognition in the spring.

* * *

Vince Di Maggio and Elbie Fletcher, a couple of former Bees, are dueling for the home run crown at Pittsburgh . . . At last reports, both had 15 . . . National Leaguers predict that Jimmy Ripple will be a big help to Bill McKechnie in the closing weeks of the pennant race at Cincinnati and also in the World Series . . . Incidentally, the big classic is little more than a month away . . . It seems only yesterday that we were writing about the Grapefruit League . . . The Senators have picked up a 20-year-old boy named Larry Womack, from the Ocala club of the Florida State League . . . Running in the sandy soil of the sunshine state, he stole 35 bases.

* * *

Phil Wrigley's announcement that Gabby Hartnett would be signed to a new Cub contract in December, came as a surprise to many of the critics . . . In fact, some believe that the Chicago owner will yet change his mind . . . But this is not likely, as he has given his word . . . Rip Radcliff, the Brownie who leads the American League in batting, claims he hits best after two strikes . . . Ordinarily, the pitcher has the edge after he has chalked up two red lights on the score board . . . But Rip is not an ordinary hitter . . . Bill Lohrman of the Giants will be given a "day" tomorrow at—of all places—Ebbets Field.

* * *

The New York scribe who calls PeeWee Reese the number one shortstop in the National League, apparently has not seen Eddie Miller of the Bees . . . Bucky Walters isn't taking any chances . . . In pre-game drills, he works out at third base, and if anything interrupted his pitching, he probably could go back to his old stand and do well enough . . . Bucky is a better hitter now than when he was infielding regularly . . . The full name of Dutch Meyer, the rookie Tiger second baseman, is Lambert Dalton Meyer . . . Ty Cobb won his initial batting crown when only 20 years of age . . . If Barney McCosky should make the grade this year, he would be the youngest since the Georgia Peach.

* * *

Has someone been tampering with the senior circuit pellet? . . . 'Bama Rowell, who paces his league, would not even be among in the first five in the American . . . The hitters in the younger group can't be that much better . . . They say Dizzy Dean is ready to win again in the majors . . . Casey Stengel gets credit for Manuel Salvo's improved pitching with the Bees . . . Casey merely told the big right-hander to "Pitch the way you want to." . . . The The Dodgers might as well forget about the pennant now that Cookie Lavagetto is out for the year . . . Jim Tabor insists that he will be back in a Red Sox uniform by late September.

Lightning Class

GREENWICH, Conn., Aug. 30 (AP)—Shine, with Gilbert L. Wolfe of Skaneateles, N. Y., at the helm, took a one-point lead yesterday in the Lightning Class national championship regatta with two of the three races over the Riverside Yacht Club's six-mile course completed.

Shine won the morning race and placed fourth in the afternoon run, which was won by Ay Ay Ay, skippered by John S. Barnes, also of Skaneateles.

Ay Ay Ay took the second race in 1h. 16m., followed by Queen Elizabeth, skippered by George Isedale of Mamaroneck, N. Y., which finished in 1:17.04, and Feather, piloted by Carl Dixon of Riverside, 1:17.29.

The next three finishers in the 15-boat race were:

Shine, 1:19.24; Viking 2nd, Eskil Ringdahl of Rome, N. Y., 1:21.33; and Camdo, Benjamin Thompson, Portland, Maine, 1:21.56.

The leading point scorers:

Shine, 25; Queen Elizabeth, 24; Feather, 24; Ay Ay Ay, 23; Viking 2nd, 20; and Saucy Sal 2nd, Richard Koehne, Cedarhurst, L. I., 18.

Snipe Class

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Aug 30 (AP)—Skippering his rough-weather boat, Ghost, through a 30-mile wind which piled up Canandaigua Lake into swamping waves, Darby Metcalf of Los Angeles, Calif., won the first heat yesterday in the International Snipe Championships.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	72	50	.590	...
Detroit	71	53	.573	2
New York	67	54	.554	4½
Boston	67	58	.536	6½
Chicago	63	58	.521	8½
Washington	52	70	.426	20
St. Louis	51	75	.405	23
Philadelphia	46	71	.393	23½

Results Aug. 29

Boston 4, Chicago 3.
Detroit 3, Washington 2.
Detroit 6, Washington 0.
New York 10, St. Louis 3.
New York 6, St. Louis 5 (13 innings).
One game postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G.B.
Cincinnati	76	44	.633	...
Brooklyn	67	52	.563	8½
St. Louis	63	56	.529	12½
New York	62	57	.521	13½
Pittsburgh	62	58	.517	14
Chicago	62	63	.496	16½
Boston	49	72	.405	27½
Philadelphia	39	78	.333	35½

Results Aug. 29

Boston 3, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 5, New York 0.
Cincinnati 9, Brooklyn 3.
Pittsburgh 4, Philadelphia 0.

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Today's Woman

Shy Heroines Of the Silver Screen

These Quiet Needlewomen Deftly Fit and Stitch For the Stars

By Lupton A. Wilkinson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As gnomes worked in mines to seek jewels for the rulers of Fableland, many unsung toilers perform the technical and manual tasks that make possible Hollywood's glamour. All night long, that pictures may be filmed by day, set-builders hammer away; make-up men prepare for that 5:30 or 6:30 magic that will make an Ehrlich out of Edward G. Robinson, a Queen Elizabeth out of Bette Davis, or a siren out of some corn-fed, pleasant young lady from Texas.

It's eerie to enter by night-light the vast sheds where plaster casts of marble beauty are stored, while men in white-dusted overalls create new facsimiles of columns Doric or Corinthian, copy statues by Praxiteles or re-form the broody majesty of Michelangelo. Even the weather man works all night, gathering reports and charts, preparing to decide, at 5 a. m., whether shooting is to be outdoors or in. (Calls for extra players must go out, based on that knowledge.)

Workers by Day

By day electricians and "grips" move among the actors or traverse fly-walks; painters change the aspect of one part of a stage while cameras turn on another; a hairdresser hovers, a prosaic-looking man waits with marvelously wrought slippers, lest a ballerina, whirling under half a million watts of light, scuff a toe and, for the pitiless camera, be beauty marred. (Later come laboratory workers—developers, printers, cutters of film. Busy minds. Busy fingers.)

A quiet group of workers, stranger to the half million watts, came to mind as I lunched one day with Anna Neagle, bright star of "Irene." For her glamorous role no great transformation had been worked on this charming Englishwoman; "Irene" had merely taken from her the disguises American audiences had known: Nell Gwynn, Queen Victoria, Nurse Edith Cavell. Revealed, amazingly, was a youthful, breath-taking person. She combines some vital quality with clear-eyed wholesomeness; possesses that beauty—rare—both of externals and of inner glow.

Behind the Clothes Parade

But—I thought to myself—clothes. (We had been talking of her "Alice Blue Gown.") There must be clothes! No matter how lovely the actress, for period or for modern play she must be gowned. That camera which, according to Winfield Sheehan, scrutinizes the inside of an actor, most assuredly misses no faulty stitch of externals. Through my mind flashed a score of films—marvelous parade of clothes. (We take beauty so for granted on the screen, now!) Suddenly I wanted to see and talk with the women who make such clothes. Not the designers—almost as press-heralded as the stars in their competitive scramble for acclaim—but the needlewomen, true fashioners of the habiliments of glamour.

I climbed some stairs and an agreeable man said: "Surely. Just have a seat in the waiting-room there and I'll bring out one of our fitters and what we call a table lady, and you may talk with them."

Mrs. Ora Herron, the fitter, looked a vigorous forty-five, with fine hazel eyes holding sparkle and pleasantness over calm. She might have been Germanic, or Czech; a possible hint of Slav spoke in her eyes' underlying calmness. She told me:

"I was born in Chicago. I had a dress shop of my own there. Worked in Minneapolis, too. Came west because . . . oh, I just wanted to come west. I met some people who knew someone in a studio and I got a job in 1927. I've been with this studio ten years."

Fitting the Stars

Mrs. Herron's husband is in real estate, but she wouldn't think of giving up her job. Her voice matched the sparkle in her eyes: "I like it here." Mrs. Herron had been, most recently, fitting dresses to Maureen O'Hara for "A Bill of Divorcement" and to Miss Neagle for "Irene." Casts of the actresses are made for the preliminary fittings, but the final fittings are in person.

"Do you find the stars 'temperamental'?" I asked.

"Oh," Mrs. Herron answered, "sometimes they are a little out of sorts and say, 'That stuff! I thought I was going to get such and such cloth.' But they don't take it out on us. No star has ever been cross to me in ten years of fitting dresses here."

'Table Lady'

Miss Lora Crosno, the "table lady," was slight of stature and of that deceptive fragility often marking small-boned women. Her hair was graying toward white; blue eyes shone brightly; delicate hands rested gently in her lap. She might have been a fictional character; her name would have been Letitia.

Miss Crosno revealed that she, too, was an Illinoisan—born in Decatur. She, too, had come west "just because she wanted to"; her sister had come first, and was employed; still is.

The Sewing Room

"May I visit the sewing-room?" I asked. They consented.

It was about seventy-five feet by thirty; tables comfortably separated; four or five women at each table, including the table lady in charge. Green-shaded droplights stretched from the high ceiling above each table; but California's sunlight and oyster-white walls made artificial illumination, this day, unnecessary. Green leaves murmured outside the windows.

To this room come drawings of the famous designers' dreams for screen beauty in clothes; from the room come the garments themselves. The neat, busy sewing-women I saw ranged in age from twenty-five to forty-five. I was told they earn about $27.50 a week. Miss Crosno, being a table lady, earns $35 a week; Mrs. Herron, a fitter, earns $70. Steadiness of work, for the seamstresses, depends on the number of pictures in production; but studios interchange, to some extent, employees in this field. There is an unofficial, unsurveyed "pool" of perhaps 500 who, from various studios, secure fairly regular employment. As in all studio work, the wise have an established home base and assurance of subsistence during interruption of work.

In the sewing-room I met animated, competent, brunette Marie Ree, employed at the studio since 1924 and now head fitter. Born in Toulouse, she received dressmaking training in Paris; her mother and grandmother were dressmakers before her. She proved to be another who had just "adventured west."

For my delight, and wonder, were brought forth designs (sketches in color) and partially completed dresses for Wendy Barrie in "The Saint Takes Over," and for Josephine Hutchinson and Polly Moran in "Tom Brown's School Days." I learned that handsewing is always done where the period calls for it; that handmade lace is also used where the time indicates it; that many of the stored costumes (such as those Katharine Hepburn wore in "Mary of Scotland") should be in museums.

The Alice Blue Gown

I was permitted to touch apple green silk that even a man's fingers could tell was something special. Then Miss Ree reached suddenly into a cupboard right at her visitor's elbow and drew forth—the Alice Blue Gown.

"We had a lot of trouble with this," she explained. "First we tried light blue velvet." She showed me the beginnings of a waist, the material glowing and soft. "But in technicolor it photographed dull—no life." (Technicolor problems are the chatter of studio sewing-rooms these days. "Certain blues and reds tend to come out gray. Pastel shades of pink or yellow may look too white. Navy blue, dark brown, or dark green photograph black." To all this, Technicolor's own experts reply, "Bosh! We can handle any color"—and begin to talk of juxtaposition, light coefficients and other abstruse factors.)

Dressmaker Has Last Word

Miss Ree continued: "We searched out and tried half a dozen shades of satin. Finally we found this bright one. Too bright! In the light some of the scenes would require, it looked metallic. That wouldn't do."

At that stage of the Alice Blue Gown's creation, orders came to Miss Ree: "Put a soft net over the material. That will solve it."

Miss Ree said, "I won't. A net will spoil the hang of the dress."

More orders.

More, "I won't."

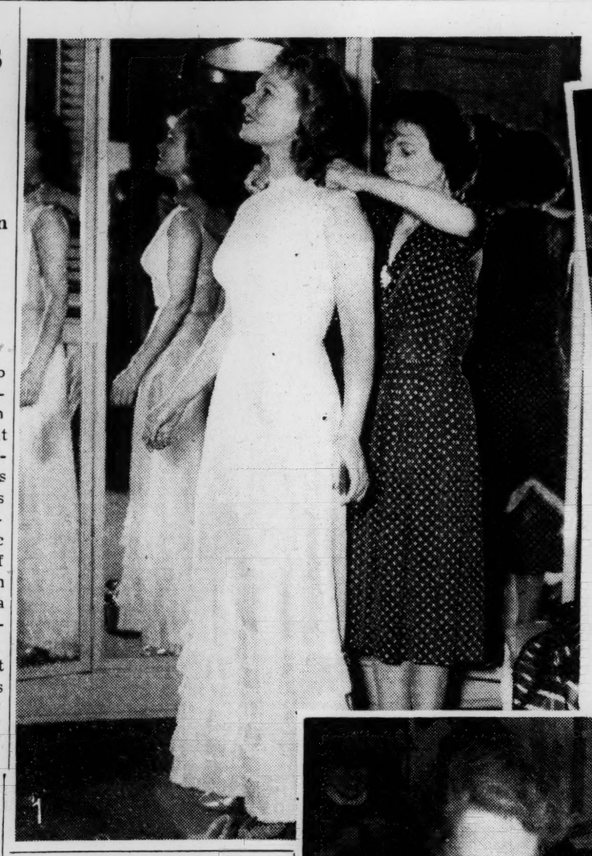
Now I asked Miss . . . "What happened?"

"They conducted some new lighting experiments," she smiled, "and learned how to handle the satin without too much shine."

Going from that room of thoughtful flying minds and flying fingers, my own mind was partly filled with the pleasant, interested women who work there. Surely they are the most imaginatively engaged dressmakers of our time.

There was mental room left for a chuckle. When Invention and Milady's sewing-woman clash, it's not the dressmaker who must conform!

This is the last of four articles by Lupton Wilkinson on the real Hollywood.



RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.

Without the careful cutting and fine stitching of a great corps of needlewomen, Hollywood's glamorous clothes parade would never find its way onto the screen. 1. One of these women is here fitting heavy canvas to Anna Neagle's figure. Later, filled with plastic material, the canvas will become a form upon which all of Miss Neagle's garments will be fitted. 2. Two seamstresses are working on the famous Alice Blue Gown, which Miss Neagle wears in "Irene." Note the other forms in the background. Each one represents a different star. The stars themselves need come only for final fittings. 3. Miss Neagle poses in the completed gown, which was designed by Edward Stevenson and then beautifully draped and exquisitely stitched by studio needlewomen. 4. In the RKO Radio wardrobe department, Laura Crosno and Marie Standard busily ply their needles on a Stevenson gown for Virginia Field to wear in "Have It Your Own Way." 5. Marie Ree went to the difficult, yet delightful, task of cutting into the satin for the Alice Blue Gown.

Like a Cherished Plant, a Home Must Be Carefully Grown

So One Couple Learned When, Tempted to Choose Hastily, They Wisely Awaited Unfoldment

By Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Early one morning last August, when we stood in the living room of our little apartment home overlooking the Sierra and surveyed its empty, swept, and altogether ungarnished state—we felt sure that we, like the chambered nautilus, were ever to keep building more stately mansions.

Certainly we had loved our little home and delighted in it. But by the dawn's early light, when the floor bereft of scatter rugs was nothing more than linoleum (and rather kitcheny-looking linoleum at that), and the sink in the corner reminded us of nothing so much as just a sink, we faced the future without regrets. Although the prospect of some 7,000 miles of meandering about America was enough, perhaps, to hide from our eyes the vicissitudes of house-hunting when we should ultimately return homeless, we were fortified by the assurance that the sure way to have a home is to grow one.

Our confidence lay almost wholly in this fact. Related, too, was our feeling that in growing a home, one outgrows inadequate surroundings. If our Simplex range, for example, had justified itself with picturesqueness, it was still no real substitute for a stove that would bake a cake, not in 10 fervid minutes, but in the half-hour recommended by the cookbooks. We were ready, in short, for modern conveniences. And it was no mere expansion of purse, but the compulsion of high hopes that had brought us to this point.

High Hopes Tested

High hopes go in for a lot of testing. They threaten to go on strike betimes, as for instance when one has looked at fifty-eleven apartments and has seen only bright green carpets with orange flowers. At such times the only way to keep hopeful is to remember that one may some day be writing all about it in his memoirs. The thought that the business of two hearts looking for a home may turn out, years later, to be of historic significance helps one to buck up, so to speak, and keep on looking.

As we think of it now, we know that even though our house-hunting forays have no ultimate significance to the world at large—for us they are worth cherishing. Furthermore, the little spots of beauty one has evoked in one's present surroundings should finally have full chance to expand into amplitude of loveliness, in the next home.

One's pocketbook, however, is apt to say that one just can not afford to live in the style to which his wishes have become accustomed.

Select a Good Locality

Our little apartment overlooking the Sierra taught us one thing—to beware of this false reasoning, for that apartment so perfectly illustrated the possibility of having a happy environment even when economy is chancellor of the exchequer. There we had not only the desirable element of perfect privacy, but also the considerable pleasure of living on a street where most of the front doors were opened by butlers. We had no butler, of course, and we had to descend two long flights of stairs to answer our bell. But whereas butlers have to demand qualifications from callers in a most stuffy manner, we had the advantage of knowing that anyone willing to climb back with us was apt to be worthy of welcome.

Having read a good bit about enterprising young people who, for the sake of economy, rent cheap rooms in dingy quarters which, by the grace of a can of yellow paint, they presently transform into regions of pure light—we still prefer the likelier neighborhoods. So far as we are concerned, the Government seems better equipped than we to engage in slum-clearance. Although one of my fondest literary recollections is the story I read as a boy about a foreign spy who, behind most unpromising exteriors, created for himself a veritable palace, maturity has urged upon me the conviction that better a garage on a friendly street than a mansion ensconced in the dreariness of uninspiriting surroundings.

If one likes the adventure of living among knickknacks, so to speak, surely an apartment created from a garage provides him with a perfect setting. I recall what once seemed to me the ideal situation of a lovely couple, who during the days of a real estate boom and while their house was being built, occupied their garage. How it spoke to my secret yen for hidden cupboards, for beds that could be pulled up out of the way by ropes and pulleys, and for bookshelves tucked under steps!

Yet it was our inaptitude for this three-in-one sort of living that finally made us quite willing to go house-hunting. For two grown people to have only one small storage closet may seem a matter for no complaint to some, but for us to have continued in that way would have required more of the ballet dancer's suppleness than we had ambition to acquire. What I mean is, for instance, that we had to keep my remoter manuscripts under a hat box on top of which my wife's shoes were carefully arranged. Whenever the muse insisted that I review whatever had been written two years before, everything achieved in the way of order was immediately lost. To turn from this situation to the magnificent expanse of mountains visible from the nearest window was to nourish the growing hope that some day we should have cupboards galore.

Thus were we anticipating our present home. But it was not altogether by untoward experience that our hopes grew. The happy times when simple friendliness made many welcome had proved to us how unpretentious are the requisites for contentment. Weekly house-cleaning campaigns had taught us that cleanliness is a home-builder. Yet this culmination of domestic ideals only served to convince us that one's living place should be as wide as one's heart. And so, long before we thought of moving, the way was being prepared! This preparation is the better part of house-hunting; it makes axiomatic the avowal that one's own will come to him.

At Last

John Burroughs, out of the fullness of ripe years, serenely folded his hands and waited, for he knew this truth. We knew it, too, but we could not wait too long. The growing sense of what home meant preserved us until finally at what seemed the eleventh hour we found our present place.

It was just what we wanted. As before, we would have a sofa, but we would not have to use it for a drainboard. And the closets were so large that we would not have to store our books in the refrigerator. Fortunately, too, the landlady had a liking for literary folk—which made us sure of our welcome. We found that although by taking a house where the sink was in the kitchen, instead of in the living room as formerly, we ran the risk of embarking upon merely conventional housekeeping, we still had a marvelous view of the noble Sierra. So happily situated, therefore, we continue to grow our home, like a tender plant. For the mountains sketched grandly in white against the clear blue of a winter sky will not let us forget that horizons must forever become broader.

Breakfast Picnic Menu

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever enjoyed the salty perfume of frizzling ham and scrambling eggs in the early morning hours? It even makes up for rising at an unaccustomed hour for a breakfast picnic. The following menu is simple and easy to prepare, but take plenty of everything, for the fresh morning breezes will have the gang eating like lumberjacks in November.

Chilled Fruit Juice
Scrambled Eggs on Frizzled Ham Slices
Toasted Rolls Preserves
Hot Beverage

Chilled cans of fruit juice may be wrapped in newspapers, and the hot beverage can be made at home and brought in a Thermos. Or a jug of this kind can be used for the juice, and the hot beverage be made over the campfire.

Hot Cocoa

Heat milk and beat in 1½ tablespoons cocoa syrup for each cup of cocoa to be made. Add some marshmallows if you have a sweet tooth. For cocoa syrup, mix 1 cup cocoa with 1 cup water and ¼ teaspoon salt. Add 1 cup boiling water and cook 5 minutes, stirring frequently. Cool, add 1 teaspoon vanilla and store in a jar until needed.

Scrambled Eggs

Use a single large frying pan for the main course. Frizzle the ham first. Drain slices on brown paper and keep warm while eggs are cooking. Pour off most of fat in pan. Beat up eggs and milk, counting 2 eggs minimum per person and 1 tablespoon milk for each egg. Add salt and pepper. Pour into hot frying pan and scramble. For a special flavor, pour thick sweet cream over eggs just before they are done to your liking—fluffy and loose or set and delicately browned. Let the cream bubble a second before serving. We don't like our eggs plain any more!

Isabel Cornell

Promoting Co-ed Designers

American college girls are going to be given every opportunity to play a leading part in the prevalent swing to American-designed clothes. Campus Originals Guild of 250 Park Avenue, New York City, is working hand in hand with colleges throughout the country in sponsoring a plan whereby clothes and accessories designed by college girls will have a ready market with manufacturers who are members of the Guild, and who will pay college girls for original designs. Tags bearing the designer's name and school will accompany all merchandise resulting from each student's design, thus affording recognition to her as a designer. The interest of the college girl in the fashion field is great, and the possibilities of furthering her career in this line after graduation are assured by the public notice her achievements will attract, should her design be accepted and merchandised.

In acting as a clearing house for co-ed designs, and a buffer between the college girl and the manufacturer, Campus Originals Guild has contacted college heads throughout the country, who, in turn, have passed the plan on to their students. "The enthusiasm with which the plan has been met is indicative of the desire for designing careers that lies in the thought of many young American women," said a spokesman for the Guild in New York, "and it is our plan to foster this desire and to discover real talent through the medium of the Guild." Many designs have been submitted and are at present under consideration by manufacturers. As the plan of the Guild is not a temporary one—such as contests which have been run at various times—but a permanent opportunity for college girls, the appeal to the colleges and students is unlimited. Included in the plan is the selection of representatives from leading colleges. The plan of the Campus Originals Guild is not only of importance to the American college girl; it is seen also as a step forward in establishing American designs and designers as leaders in the fashion world.

Tomato Juice Piquant

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In an adventurous moment I learned to concoct a tomato juice cocktail which pleases the palates of seven counties. The secret is simple. A soupçon of horse radish! The next time you wish to quicken a summer appetite, in addition to salt, pepper, sugar, lemon and paprika, add as much of a fillip of prepared horse radish to your favorite brand of tomato juice as you think they can take—and watch the result. This should be mixed an hour before using and served ice cold.

O. P. R.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 550,000
Previous day's sales 264,760
1940 volume to date 140,959,045
1939 volume to date 143,258,766

Stocks Gain Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 30 (AP)—Buying of rails touched off a stock market rally today that pushed up selected leaders 1 to more than 2 points.

Steels, motors and other industrials were among the main climbers.

Mild recovery tendencies prevailed at the start. Dealings, slow for a while, picked up momentum when a number of thousand-share blocks came out on the ticker tape. The pace again slackened but put on intermittent bursts of speed after mid-day.

Prices receded after the initial flurry, then came back and, near the final hour, were around the best of the day. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 550,000 shares, largest turnover in two weeks.

British resistance to persistent Nazi air attacks seemed to encourage some traders, brokers said. The business outlook, however, was believed to have been the main stimulant. In addition, some Wall Streeters suggested hopes for a more lenient tax law and the elimination of industry from the conscription measure aided the speculative picture.

Boardrooms were sparsely attended as many customers decided to skip today and Saturday in favor of a lengthy Labor Day holiday. The exchange will be closed Monday.

Prominent stocks on the forward tilt were Great Northern, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway preferred, Southern Pacific, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, American Smelting, Kennecott, Bullard, Radio, Montgomery Ward and United Aircraft.

Edging upward in the curb were Standard Steel Spring, Bell Aircraft, Detroit Steel Products, Fairchild Engineering & Aircraft and Cities Service.

Bonds Advance

Rails showed the way for a general advance in the bond market today.

Many corporate issues were up 1 to around 3 in late dealings. Buying broadened throughout the list in the best display of vigor the market has put on in some time.

Prominent in the upturn were obligations of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, the Missouri Pacific, Southern Pacific and New York Central.

U. S. Governments participated in the trend, although transactions were extremely limited.

Among the corporates, some of the chief gainers were Porto Rican American Tobacco stamped 6s of '42, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Southern Railway 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 5½s, Montana Power 3¾s, International Hydro Electric 6s, Erie 5s of '75, Alleghany stamped 5s of '50 and Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles.

Of chief interest in the foreign government list were Uruguayan loans, which advanced for the third day.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Sharp gains in leading kaffirs highlighted trade in a firm securities market today. Demand for the golds was based in part on favorable aspects of the South African supplementary budget. British Government bonds edged up again and most industrial stock leaders added a few pence. Mexican Eagle was an outstanding spot in a narrow oil list. Rubbers, base metals and domestic rails coasted along with only minor variations.

Liverpool: Cotton futures dipped 1 to 3 points today. Possibility of a substantial increase in freight space allotments for U. S. barter cotton in September induced some selling.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
BkofAmNTS (SF) (2.40)	34¾	36¾
Bank of Man (.80a)	14¾	16¼
Bank of NY (14)	312	320
Bankers Tr (2)	48	50
Brooklyn Tr (4)	68	73
Cen Han Bk & Tr (4)	88	91
Chase Nat (1.40)	28½	30
Chem Bk & Tr (1.80)	41¾	43¾
Commercial (8)	163	168
Cont Bk&Tr (.80)	12¼	13¾
Corn Ex Bk & T (3)	48¼	49¼
Empire Tr	41¼	44¼
First Nat (Bos) (2)	41⅞	43⅞
First Natl (100)	1690	1730
Guaranty Tr (12)	259	264
Irving Tr (.60)	10½	11½
Manufacturers Tr (2)	32	34
Manufacturers Tr pf (2)	51¼	53¼
Natl City (1)	24	25¼
N Y Trust (5)	100½	103½
Public (1½)	28½	30
Title G&T	2⅝	3⅝ 3⅝

Insurance Company Stocks

Aetna Cas (4a)	113½	117½
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	46¼	48¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27¾	28¾
Am Equit (1)	17	18½
Am Ins Nwk (1.2a)	43¼	45¼
Am Reserve (1e)	14¾	16¼
Am Surety (2½)	45¾	47¾
Automobile (1a)	35½	37½
Balt Amer (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Boston (16a)	593	613
Carolina (1.30)	28¼	29¾
City of N Y (1.20)	21	22½
Conn Gen Life (.80)	24¼	26
Contin Cas (1.20)	32	34
Fid & Dep (4a)	116	120
Firem's Nwk (.40)	8¾	10
Frank Fire (1a)	28¾	29¾
Gen Reinsur (1a)	38	40¼
George Home (1a)	23	26
Glens Falls (1.60)	40¾	42¾
Globe & Rep (½)	8¾	9¾
Globe & Rut	12	14
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	24¾	26¼
Hanover (1.20)	23¾	25¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	77½	80½
Home Fire Sec	1¼	2¼
Home Ins (1.20a)	29	31
Homestead (1)	17¾	18½
Knickerbocker (½)	8	9
Lincoln Fire	1¾	2½
Maryland Cas	1¼	2⅝
Mass Bond (3½)	59¾	62¼
Natl Fire (2)	52	54
Natl Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7¾
New Amst Cas (.80)	15½	16¾
N. Hampshire (1.60a)	45½	48
N Y Fire (.80)	14¾	16¼
Nor East Ins	2⅞	3¾
Nor River (1)	22¾	24¼
Phoenix (2a)	74½	76½
Prov Wash (1a)	32¼	34¼
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	25¼	26¾
Revere (P) In (1.20a)	23¼	24¾
Rh Isl Ins	2½	4
St Paul Fire	220	230
Springfield (4½a)	109½	112½
Sun Life (15)	220	270
Travelers (16)	398	408
U S Fid & G	19½	20¾
U S Fire (2)	43½	47½
Westchester (1.20a)	30½	32½

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	57	57	57	— ⅜
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47	47	47	
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	2	5½	5½	5½	+ ½
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21	21	21	+ ¼
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	18	42½	40¾	42½	+1½
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 22
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	2	4½	4½	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	14	8½	8	8½	+ ⅝
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	17	9¾	9¼	9⅝	+ ⅝
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	14½	14½	14½	+1⅜
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	24	22	21¼	22	+1
12¾	6⅜	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8½	8½	8½	
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	156	153½	156	+2½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	A'g 28
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	21	6⅞	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	A'g 24
417⅛	213¼	Allis-Ch M (½e)	5	33½	33¼	33½	+ ½
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	13½	13½	13½	+ ¾
23⅜	11⅛	Amal Leather	4	11¼	11¼	11¼	A'g 28
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	+1¼
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	8	15½	15½	15½	A'g 28
75	41¾	Am Airlines	5	56½	54¾	56½	+2
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	5	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	7	7	7	+ ¼
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 28
23¼	17⅜	Am Cable & R	43	2	2	2	+ ⅛
116½	87	Am Can (4)	5	96½	96½	96½	— ½
177	164	Am Can pf (7)	2	176¾	176¾	176¾	A'g 28
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	24	25¾	24⅝	25¾	+ ¾
51¾	34	Am Car pf	5	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ½
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	9	19½	19	19½	+ ½
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	A'g 29
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	122	122	122	A'g 26
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¾e)	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	2	9	9	9	+ ½
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	1½	†Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
23⅜	1	Am & For Pow	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 29
24¼	9⅛	A&FPS6pf(.90k)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 29
28¼	10⅜	Am FPS7pf 1.05k	3	15¾	15½	15¾	+1¼
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	4	3⅝	3¼	3¼	A'g 29
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	6	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+1
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	9	4	4	4	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 13
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	51	51	51	A'g 29
37⅛	15⅜	Am Ice	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	A'g 21
35	18	Am Ice pf (½e)	3	22	22	22	
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	7	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
13½	12¾	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	A'g 29
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	23	13⅞	13½	13¾	+ ¾
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	14	57	56	57	+1
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	7	12	11¾	12	+ ⅜
33⅜	13¼	Am M & Metal	2	25⅛	21½	21½	— ⅛
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	15	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 23
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	*1	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅜
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	*3	44¾	44½	44½	+ ¼
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	40	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	16	11⅛	10¾	11	+ ¼
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 29
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 28
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	16	39½	38¼	39½	+1½
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	138	138	138	A'g 29
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	A'g 21
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	18	22¾	21½	22¾	+1
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅝
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 27
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	3	13½	13	13½	+ ½
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	A'g 29
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 22
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	12	161¾	160¾	161⅜	+ ⅝
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	3	73	73	73	A'g 29
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	12	75	73	75	+2
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144	144	144	A'g 20
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 29
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	23	8⅞	8½	8¾	+ ¼
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
12	6	Am Woolen	24	9½	9	9⅜	+ ⅜
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	18	41½	39¾	41	+ 2¼
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	4	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	*40	21⅜	20¾	21⅛	+ ½
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅜
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	A'g 29
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	2	2½	2⅜	2½	— ⅛
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+1¾
110¼	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	2	104	103	104	A'g 29
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	5	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	2	42¾	42¾	42¾	+1
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22¾	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	4	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	65½	65½	65½	+ ½
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	64	64	64	
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	34	16⅜	15⅜	16¼	+1
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	49	49	49	+ ¾
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	23	12⅜	11⅝	12¼	+ ⅜
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 15
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12½	12	12½	+ ⅜
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	6	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	A'g 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ⅝
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	3	63⅝	63½	63⅝	+3⅜
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅜
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	4	2½	2¼	2½	+ ⅜
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	101	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	32	15½	14¾	15½	+ ⅞
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	11	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	6	5	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	9½	9½	9½	
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	1	10	10	10	A'g 28
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	2	5	4¾	5	+ ¼
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	3	8	8	8	+ ¼
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ½
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	3	23½	22¾	23½	A'g 28
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	A'g 28
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	19	30⅞	30	30⅞	+1¼
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	5	19¾	19½	19¾	A'g 29
56¾	48¼	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31½	31½	31½	+ ⅜
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	76	80¼	78	79⅞	+2
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	121¼	121¼	121¼	A'g 29
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	21	21	21	A'g 27
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	3	19	17¾	19	+1¼
11⅜	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅞e)	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16	16	16	A'g 19
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	16	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
19⅜	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	6	27	26¾	27	+ ½
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	23	23	23	A'g 29
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	6	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	2	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
23¼	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 21
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	35	34¼	35	A'g 29
7	4⅜	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	12	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	18	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ½
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	32⅜	32½	32½	A'g 29
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	42¾	41¼	42⅜	A'g 22
37⅜	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	6	33¼	33¼	33¼	
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	16	23⅜	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅜	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ½
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	4	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	9	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	15	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
33¼	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	34	33½	32½	32⅝	+1⅛
33	17⅜	Bulova Wat (2a)	5	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅜
21⅝	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	4	18	17¾	18	
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	15	7¾	7¾	7¾	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	A'g 28
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	18½	18½	18½	A'g 28
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11¼	11	11¼	+ ¾

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Land	3	1	1	1	
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	14	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ¼
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
23⅛	11¾	Canada Dry	12	14⅛	13¼	14⅛	+ ⅞
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	28	3⅞	3½	3⅞	+ ⅜
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	34	34	34	A'g 28
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 28
32¾	22½	Carpent (2¼e)	5	29	28½	29	+1¼
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	5	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 28
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	4	48½	47	48½	+1½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	4	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	11	29½	28⅞	29¼	+ ⅞
12½	5	Celotex Corp	6	6⅜	6½	6½	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	6	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Cent Foundry	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 29
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	A'g 26
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	A'g 29
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	12	24¾	24¼	24½	+ ½
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	A'g 29
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	19	19	19	A'g 21
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	A'g 23
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	45	40¾	39½	40½	+1⅛
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	A'g 15
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	10	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	4	A	A	A	

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 7
2⅜	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8	8	8	+ ⅝
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	5	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 27
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	10	11	10½	11	+ ⅝
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	30	30	30	A'g 26
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	A'g 27
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 21
⅜	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	A'g 23
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	10	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	68	75¾	73½	75½	+2½
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
4⅛	2	City Stores	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	6	33½	32¾	33½	+1
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	1	33½	33½	33½	A'g 28
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	16	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	2	34⅜	34¼	34⅜	A'g 29
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	8	105¼	105	105	
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	9	11⅜	11	11	+ ¼
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	A'g 28
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	23	23	23	A'g 29
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	4	17	17	17	+ ½
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	8	19¾	19¾	19¾	
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	7	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	29	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	80¾	80¾	80¾	A'g 29
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4	4	4	A'g 23
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	4	18	17¾	18	A'g 28
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	77⅛	77½	77⅛	+ ⅞
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	8	31¾	31	31¾	+1½
3⅜	1⅛	Coml Inv Trust	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
19⅞	11⅞	Coml Nat (2)	1	18	18	18	A'g 28
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	12	39	38	39	+1
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	+ ⅛
12⅞	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 27
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	7	22½	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.15e)	2	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ¼
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	25	28⅛	27¾	28	+ ¼
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	106¼	106¼	106¼	
1⅛	½	Con Film Ind	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	A'g 29
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	7½	7½	7½	A'g 29
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2½	2½	A'g 27
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	32	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	4	1½	1½	1½	A'g 23
4½	2

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

SEC Expresses Disapproval Of Exchange Rule

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Securities Commission, saying that a recent action of the New York Stock Exchange prohibiting "multiple trading" by members might hurt the public, asked other securities exchanges what should be done about it.

Sumner T. Pike, Acting Chairman of the Commission, explained in a letter to exchanges outside of New York, that the New York market had refused a commission request to postpone a rule forbidding members of the New York exchange from trading on other exchanges in securities listed on the New York board.

Mr. Pike said that the New York exchange had replied that while it would not postpone the rule itself, it would grant individual postponements to any members whose interests might be hurt.

Mr. Pike also made public a letter to William M. Martin, President of the New York exchange, saying that "the action taken by your board may result in temporarily ameliorating the injury which may fall upon some member firms, but it does not operate to postpone any harm which may result to the public in those situations in which member firms do not apply for extensions."

Mr. Pike's letter to the other exchanges made no criticism of the New York exchange action, but said:

"Since the proposed action (of the New York exchange) may affect your exchange and the public served by it, the commission requests that you advise it, at your earliest convenience, of your views on the results to your exchange, to its membership and to the public within its vicinity which you believe will or may ensue from the enforcement of the ruling."

The New York exchange rule is scheduled to become effective Sept. 1.

NEW YORK (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange, to avoid any hardship, has granted individual member requests for postponement of the Sept. 1 effective date of its ruling against dealings by its members on exchanges in other cities in securiteis primarily listed on the New York exchange.

The Federal Securities and Exchange Commisison suggested general postponement of the ruling pending a study of the effects on markets in the smaller cities and upon the business of firms involved. Most extensions, numbering from 10 to 15, have been for 30 to 60 days.

Meanwhile, the New York exchange planned to elaborate its previous presentation to the SEC in justification of the ruling, which Wall Street brokers contended would help prevent further scattering of the New York market by a shift of member dealings to Chicago, Boston and other cities.

Reserves Show $70,000,000 Rise

WASHINGTON, Aug. 29 (AP)—Lendable excess reserves of member banks of the Federal Reserve System increased $70,000,000 to a total of $6,490,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 28.

Reporting this, the Federal Reserve Board attributed the gain to Treasury spending and purchases of foreign gold.

The board also disclosed that investments of the 12 Federal Reserve banks in Treasury notes declined $4,274,000 to $1,122,458,000 during the week.

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3³⁄₈s 47-43 reg	108.8	108.8	108.8
1 3¼s 45-43	108.13	108.13	108.13
1 4s 54-44	113.15	113.15	113.15
4 2¾s 47-45	108.27	108.24	108.24
1 3½s 49-46	111.3	111.3	111.3
1 2s 50-48	103.23	103.23	103.23
4 2½s 3-49	105.17	105.15	105.15
11 2¾s 54-51	107.12	107.10	107.12
9 2¼s 53-51	103.15	103.15	103.15
1 2¼s 56-54	102.25	102.25	102.25

Home Owners Loan

2 2¾s 60-55	107.27	107.27	107.27

New York City Bond

1 3s 52-44	107.6	107.6	107.6

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	42½	42	42½
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	106½	106½	106½
50 Alleghany cv 5s '44	91½	90½	91½
29 Alleghany cv 5s '49	75	75	75
39 Alleghany 5s '50 st	47	46	47
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96	96	96
35 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	108¾	108¾
3 Am&For P 5s 2030	48¼	48¼	48¼
10 AmIGChem 5¼s '49	103	102⅞	102⅞
7 AmT&T 5½s '43	105⅞	105¼	105⅞
3 Amt T & T 3¼s '66	108⅞	108¾	108⅞
1 Am WW&E 6s '75	105½	105½	105½
3 Ang C Nitra deb '67	29	29	29
1 Arm Del 4s '57	101½	101½	101½
19 Arm Del 4s '55	102¼	102	102
1 At&SF 4s 95	105⅝	105⅝	105⅛
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	95½	95½	95½
3 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	109	109	109
3 A C Line clt 4s '52	61¼	61¼	61¼
10 A C Line 4½s '64	50	50	50
3 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	34	33⅞	34
6 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	29⅜	29	29¼
16 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	69	68¾	68¾
52 B&O 95 st A	21¼	20½	21¼
26 B&O '95 st	25	24½	24⅜
53 B&O 2000 stD	31¼	30¼	31¼
16 B&O '96 st F	31	30¼	31
70 B&O cv '60 st	13¼	12¾	13¼
20 B&O 4s '48	68¾	68¼	68¾
6 B&O SW '50 st	46	45½	46
35 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108	107¾	108
3 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Bost&Me 4s '60	71½	71⅛	71⅜
12 Bost&Me 4½s '70	19	18½	18¾
4 Bost&Me 5s '50	76	76	76
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s '45	112	111¾	111¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s '50	95	95	95
9 Buf R&P '57 st	39	39	39
3 Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	93	93	93
7 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	90	89½	90
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	90	90	90
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	89½	89½	89½
10 Can Nor 6½s'46	103	103	103
5 Can Pac 5s'54	72	72	72
1 Can Pac 4s perp	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 Celotex 4½s'47 ww	78	78	78
1 Cen New Eng 4s'61	47	47	47
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	107¼	107¼	107¼
12 Cen Pac 5s'60	44½	44	44½
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	60¼	60	60¼
12 Cen R R N J 5s'87	15¼	15	15
1 Cen Steel 8s'41	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 C&Ohio 4½s'92	124⅞	124¾	124⅞
10 C & O 3½s'96 D	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
10 C&O rfg 3½s'63 F	107	107	107
1 CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	81¾	81¾	81¾
2 Gulf St StL 4½s'61 reg	74½	74	74
1 CB&Q gen 4s'58	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	94½	94½	94½
4 Chic Gt West 4s'59	26½	26¼	26½
4 Chi I&L 5s'47	19	18½	19
10 Chi I&L 5s'66	7¾	7	7¾
1 Chi I&L 4s'47	17¾	17¾	17¾
50 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	5¼	5	5¼
3 CMSP&P ad 5s 2000	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
18 CM&SP gen 4s'89	25¼	25¼	25¼
27 Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	24¼	24¼	24¼
11 Chi&NW 4½s2037	2	2	2
3 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	8¾	8½	8¾
20 Chi&NW 5s'37	8¾	8¾	8¾
2 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	12⅞	12¾	12¾
1 CRI&P rfg 4s'34	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	6⅛	6¼	6⅛
10 C R I&P & SE rfg5s60	5	4¾	5
6 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	52¾	52¾	52¾
25 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	100¾	100½	100½
7 Childs Co 5s 43	90¼	89⅝	90¼
3 CCC&StL 4½s'77	30	30	30
4 Cleve &Pitts 4½s 42 A	50⅜	50	50⅜
12 Clev Sh Line 4½s'61	104½	104½	104½
3 ClevUnTerm 5s'73	76¼	76¼	76¼
7 Col & So 4½s'80	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Colmbia G 5s 52 Ap	25¼	24¾	24¾
1 Colmbia G 5s 52 May	105	105	105
5 Colmbia G 5s 1961	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Col Rv Pw&L 4s 65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
3 Cml Makeay Inc '69ww	105⅞	105⅛	105⅛
3 Comlwth Ed 3¼s 68	35¼	35¼	35¼
20 Comlwth Ed cv 3½s 58	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	122	121	122
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	108½	108½	108½
1 Con Edis 3½s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 Crown Cork 4½s 48	106	106	106
20 Cuba Nor Ry 5½s 42	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
5 Cuba R R 6s'46	21½	21½	21½
15 Cuba R R 5s'52	20	20	20
1 Dayton P & L 3s '70	20¼	20	20¼
63 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	105	105	105
10 D & R G 4s'36	51	49⅝	51
2 Det Ed 4½s'61	7	7	7
5 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1 Erie rfg 5s '67	107¼	107¼	107¼
84 Erie rfg 5s '75	13½	13	13½
2 Erie 1st 4s'96	13⅜	13	13⅜
8 Erie gen lien 4s'96	27	27	27
13 Erie cv 4s'53 A	21	20½	21
15 Erie cv 4s 53 B	21	20½	21
34 Fla E Cst 5s '74	61¼	61¼	61¼
2 Francis Sug 6s'56	39½	39½	39½
14 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	74	73½	74
1 Goodrich 4½s'56	104	104	104
1 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	102¾	102¾	102¾
4 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 GtNor 4½s'77 E	87½	87½	87½
5 Gt No 1st 4½s'61	87¾	87¾	87¾
20 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	107⅞	107¾	107¾
36 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	103	103	103
17 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	94¼	93½	94¼
2 G Bay& W deb B	79½	78¾	79¾
2 Gulf St StL 4½s'61 reg	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
1 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	104	104	104
5 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57A	28½	28½	28½
1 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	45	45	45
11 Hud&Man 5s'57	11¾	11¾	11¾
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	111	111	111
1 Ill Cen 4s'55	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞
26 Ill Cen 4¼s'66	39½	38¾	39½
3 Ill Cen Cairo 4s'50	73	73	73
1 ICC&StL&NO 6s'63A	45	45	45
6 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	42	42	42
5 InterlakeIronCv 4s'47	80¾	80½	80⅝
5 Int Gt Nor a) 6s '52	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1 Int Pap 5s '47	48¾	48½	48¾
25 Int T&T 4½s'52	26¾	26⅜	26½

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Int T&T 5s '55	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
12 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	53½	53⅛	53½
10 KC South 3s '50	63⅛	63	63⅛
1 Keith (BF) 6s '46	102	102	102
2 Ky Ind T 4½s '61 st	71	71	71
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
8 L&C Gas 5½s '60D	50	49	50
9 Lac Gas 5s '42	86	86	86
9 Leh C&N 4½s,'54C	50½	50	50
1 Leh ValHTerm 5s '54	39¼	39¼	39¼
3 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	19¼	19	19¼
9 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	19	18¾	79
1 Leh Val 4½s 2003	17¼	17¼	17¼
34 LehVal4½s 2003asd	18	17	18
16 Leh Val 4s 2003	17	16	17
88 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16½	16	16½
9 Liggett & M 5s '51	128½	127¾	128
5 Loews 3½s '46	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	94½	94½	94½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	94½	94½	94½
4 Louis&N 1st 4s 2003	83½	83½	83½
2 Manati Sug 4s '57	88	88	88
4 Met Ed 4½s 68	30	30	30
3 M & S L cn 5s 34 ct	110¾	110¾	110¾
28 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	7	7	7
5 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	5¼	5	5¼
4 Mo-Ill 5s 59	5¼	5	5¼
1 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	78¾	78¾	78¾
1 M-K-Tex a) 5s 67	14¼	14¼	14¼
7 M-K-T 4½s 78	4½	4½	4½
11 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	12½	12	12½
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	24½	23⅞	24⅛
5 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	16½	16½	16½
8 Mo Pac 5s 78	16¾	16¾	16¾
22 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	17	16	17
8 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	16½	16½	17
21 Mob & Oh 5s 38 ct	41	40¾	41
2 Mob & O 4½s'77	33½	33½	33½
78 Mob & O 4½s'77 ct	34⅜	33⅛	34⅜
6 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	101¾	101½	101⅝
1 Mor & Essex 5s 55	39¾	38	39½
2 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	33⅛	32⅜	33
1 Mor&Essex 2½s 2000	42½	41⅞	42½
9 Nat Distill 3½s 49	106¾	106¼	106⅜
2 Nat Ry Mex 4½s 57 asd	10¾	10¾	10¾
1 N O G Nor 5s '83	½	½	½
2 N Orl Terms 4s '54	71	71	71
6 NO Tex&M 5½s '54ct	63	63	63
6 NO Tex&M 5s 'A '35ct	31	31	31
4 No Tex&M 5s '54B	29½	29½	29½
1 NY & Putnam 4s '93	31½	31½	31½
31 NYC rfg 5s 1013	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
165 NYC 4½s 2013 A	58¾	57½	58¾
4 NYC cn 4s '98	54	53	54
12 NYC 3½s 46	59	58½	58⅞
25 NYC cv 5½s '52	82	81¾	82
23 NYC & HR 4s '42	58¾	58	58¾
7 NYC&HR3½s'97	93	93	93
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97 reg	76	76	76
1 NYC&StLis 4s'41	80⅜	80⅛	80⅜
5 NYC&StLSt5½s'74A	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
7 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	57¼	56½	57¼
7 NY Edis 3¼s'65	109⅛	109	109
11 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	17	16¼	17
10 NYNH&Hcl6s'40	27	27	27

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 NYNH&H4½s'67	16¼	16	16¼
4 NYQ&W rfg 4s '92	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1 NY Rv 6s '58 st	105½	105½	105½
2 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	33¾	33¾	33¾
2 Norfolk&Son 5s 41	67¾	67¾	67¾
2 Norf Sou 5s 61 ct	12	12	12
3 Norf Sou 5s 61A	12	12	12
1 Nor&W 4s 96	122¼	122¼	122¼
31 Nor Pac 6s 2047	61	60½	60⅞
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	54	54	54
3 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	54	54	54
4 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49¼	49	49¼
67 Nor Pac 4s 97	67½	67	67½
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43½	43½	43½
2 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	110	110	110
2 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	111¼	111¼	111¼
3 Pac Gas&E&El 4s 64	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Para Bway 3s 55 ct	46	46	46
3 Pen Co 4s 52 E	104	104	104
4 Pen Co 4s 63	104	104	104
3 Pen Oh&Det 4½s'77	101½	101½	101½
10 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	108	108	108
20 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103¼	103	103¼
1 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	90	90	90
20 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	97½	97⅜	97⅜
2 Pen RR 4¼s 84 E	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
12 Pen RR 3¾s 70	90	89⅞	90
6 Pen RR 3¼s 52	85¼	85¼	85¼
2 Peoria&E 4s 40 st ct	43½	43⅛	43½
20 Pere Marq 5s 56	69	68½	69
32 Pere Marq 4½s 80	62	61¾	62
2 Phila Co 5s 67	106⅞	106⅜	106⅜
20 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	3	3	3
3 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	14¾	14¾	14¾
3 Ph Read C&I 4½s 58A	55	55	55
3 Ph Read C&I 4½s59B	55	54½	55
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 C	55	55	55
3 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60 D	70¼	70	70
3 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	95½	95	95½
3 Por Ri A Tob 6s'42 st	90½	90½	90½
2 Por Ri Am Tob 4½s'42	82	82	82
1 Pressed Stl C 5s'51	70¾	70¾	70¾
5 Readg 4½s'97 A	70¾	70½	70¾
8 Readg 4½s'97 B	70¾	70½	70¾
2 Rep Iron Cen 4s'51	56	54½	55
3 Republic Steel 4½s'56	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	82¼	82¼	82¼
5 St LIMSE&T 4½s'39	108½	108½	108½
59 St LSE&W 5s'50	59	58¾	59
15 St L S F 4½s'78	20½	20	20
9 St L S F 4s'50 A	9¾	9¾	9¾
4 St L S W 5s'52	9	9	9
4 St L SW rfg 5s'90	15	15	15
9 St L SW 1st 4s'89	9	9	9
1 Schulco 6½s'46 A st	63	63	63
2 Schulco 6½s'46 B st	28	28	28
14 Seab A L cn 6s'45	38¼	38¼	38¼
9 Shell Un 2½s'54	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
11 Simmons cv 4s'52	97	97	97
3 Skelly Oil 3s '50	101½	100½	101½
1 Socony-Vac 3s '64	101	101	101
3 So Bell T & T 3s '79	105	105	105
3 So Cal Gas 3¼s'61	106½	106½	106½
4 Sou Pac 4½s'68	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 Sou Pac 4½s'81	40¼	40¼	40¼
8 So Pac 4½s'69	40¾	40¾	40¾
2 So Pac rfg 4s'55	85¾	84¾	85¾
2 So Pac2Cst 4½s'49	40	40	40
23 So Pac 3½s'46	51½	50	51
17 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46	45½	46⅜
6 South Ry 6½s 56	80	79½	80
5 So Ry gen 6s 56 (35a)	77	76	77
16 So Ry cn 5s 94	89	89	89
38 So Ry gen 4s 56	57	56	57
5 So Ry 4s St L 51	70	70	70
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	100	100	100
1 Swift&CoFUSm5½s50	87	87	87
1 Tex Corp 3s 65	105¼	105¼	105¼
8 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	106	106	106
6 Tex&Pac 5s 79	67⅞	67	67⅜
1 Tex&Pac 5s 80	67	67	67
6 Third Ave 4s 60 (36a)	56	56	56
5 Third Ave 4s 50	63	63	63
1 Union Oil 4½s 42	109¼	109¼	109¼
17 Union Oil Cal 5s 59	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	112⅞	112¾	112¾
1 Un Pac 3½s 80	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 Unit Bis Am 3½s 55	107	107	107
7 Unit Drug 5s 53	80¼	80⅛	80⅛
2 U S Steel 1 625s 45	101	101	101
1 Utah P&L 5s '44	102	102	102
1 Va & SW cn 5s '58	60	60	60
4 VirginianRy 3¼s'66	108½	108¼	108¼
11 Wabash rfg 5½s'75	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	40½	40½	40½
10 Wabash 2nd 5s '39	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
2 Wabash 5s '75B	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Wabash 4½s '78C	5¼	5¼	5¼
2 Warren Bros 6s'41	34½	34½	34½
8 Westn Md 4s'52	84¼	83¾	73⅜
5 Westn Pac 1st 5s '46	13¼	13	13¼
7 Westn Un 5s '60	68	67½	68
1 Westn Un 4½s '50	66½	66½	66½
1 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	101½	101½	101½
18 Wis Cen 4s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	24½	24	24½
2 Wis Pub Svc 4s '61	81¼	81¼	81¼
11 YoungstSCT 4s '61	109	109	109
62 Young St&Tex 4½s'48	105½	105¼	105¼
	104½	103⅞	104

Foreign Bonds

4 Argentine 4½s'48	79	78¾	78¾
4 Argentine 4½s'71	66¾	66⅝	66⅝
1 Australia 5s '55	49	49	49
2 Australia 5s '57	49	49	49
4 Australia 4½s'56	49	49	49
1 Belgium 6s 55	43¾	43¾	44
10 Buen A 4½s 57	63	63	63
18 Canada 4½s 60	45	44⅞	44⅞
24 Canada 4s 60	98¼	98	98¼
2 Canada 3s 68	88¾	87	88¾
2 Canada 2½s 45	78⅝	78	78⅝
9 Copenhag 4½s 53	87½	87½	87½
1 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	24½	24½	24½
1 Dom 1st 5½s 26-40	70¾	70¾	70¾
10 El Salvador 8s 48ct	71	71	71
6 Ital Cr Const5s48B	7	7	7
1 Italy 7s 1951	32	32	32
2 Japan 5½s 65	48¼	48¼	48¼
1 Leipzig 7s 47	57¾	57¾	57¾
9 Mex 5s and 45	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
17 Milan City 6½s 52	1½	1½	1½
7 Norway 6s 44	30	30	30
2 Norway 6s 43	46⅜	46¼	46⅜
2 Norway 4½s 58	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
2 Norway 4½s 65	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
10 Panama 5s63A st asd	40	40	40
1 Peru 2nd 6s1961	52⅝	52½	52½
1 Porto Aleg 7½s 66	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Prussia 6s 52	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	12½	12½	12½
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66	10	10	10
1 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 65	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
1 Serbs 4½s St 7s 62	54	54	54
10 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	9	9	9
34 Uurug a) 3¾s4s4½s'79	54	53¼	54
11 Urug 4½s'78	43½	43	43½
7 Urug 4½s 4½s'78	38	37	38
1 Urug cv3¾s4s4½s'79	42½	41¾	42½
	38½	38½	38½

Total today, 3,511,000; previous day, 3,318,100; week ago, 3,085,400; year ago, 15,388,200; two years ago, 3,817,300; Jan. 1 to date, 1,019,357,625; year ago, 1,083,615,525; two years ago, 1,174,521,405.

xin—Ex-interest. ct—Certificates.

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Aug. 30

Sterling:	Europe† Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables	$4.03½	$4.03	$8.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2280	.2279	*
Italy—lire	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2387	.2386	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075x	.0075x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	**.1460
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950x	.1950x	.2961
Portugal—escudo	.0368	.0368	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0100
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
	South America		
Argentina—peso‡	.2260	.2260	.7187
Brazil—milreis‡	.0515	.0515	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3600	.3600	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3031	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2262	.2275	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	.8762	.8775	1.6931
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2035x	.2035x	‡

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ‖Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	128.25	27.71	23.36
Net change	—1.38	— .67	— .17
Previous close	126.87	27.04	22.19
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Aug. 28, 1940, compared with Aug. 26, 1939, shown in parentheses: Receipts, $6,104,375,029 ($13,237,909,721); expenditures, $19,812,755,609 ($32,140,716,46-); net balance, $2,486,816,-577.61 ($2,312,687,860.34); working balance included, $1,754,355,780.37 ($1,621,136,-684.85); customs receipts for month, $20,916,602.45 ($24,204,653.98); receipts for fiscal year, July 1, $745,669,451.72 ($697,-253,650.44); expenditures, $1,466,520,490.50 ($1,585,379,378.70); excess of expenditures, $720,851,038.78 ($888,125,728.26); gross debt, $43,900,511,031.43 ($40,884,675,722.20); increase over previous day, $6,043,292.65; gold assets, $20,871,346,924.80 ($16,608,708,905.12).

Ex-Cell-O Dividend Higher

DETROIT (AP)—Ex-Cell-O Corp. directors declared a dividend of 65 cents a share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 10. The company, makers of machinery and tools, paid 60 cents in July and 40 cents in April.

All U. S. Exchanges Close on Labor Day

By the Associated Press

New York Only European security and commodity markets will carry on business Monday, Sept. 2, Labor Day. Markets and exchanges throughout the United States and Canada will be closed. The Toronto Exchange will extend the holiday by closing Saturday, Aug. 31, also.

Monopoly Charge Is Placed Against Bentonite Makers

NEW YORK (AP)—A Federal grand jury investigating alleged anti-trust law violations in various war industries indicted five corporations and eight individuals on charges of conspiring to control the production and sale of bentonite.

The substance is a natural clay used in heavy materials vital to national defense, such as castings of artillery gun carriages,

Commerce and Finance

Retailers Warned by Defense Official on Spiraling of Prices

Business and Industry

New Process For Tin Plate Making Found

PITTSBURGH (AP)—A new process of making tin plate that potentially would conserve this nation's vital imported supply of tin for defense needs was disclosed by the Standard Steel Spring Company of near-by Coraopolis.

The new plate, called nickel-tin, consists of half nickel and half tin and can be produced at the same cost as by the all-tin method, the company stated. It is applied in layers first of nickel and then of tin to steel sheets by a process of electrolysis known as corronizing.

Enough Tin

Announcement of the development now—recently disclosed by the sponsor to the Council of National Defense—was expected to set at rest fears that developments in the quick-changing international situation might abruptly cut off the country's tin supply.

Tin is a basic necessity in the making of scores of vital defense needs. The United States' supply is almost entirely imported from Great Britain, and the Dutch East Indies.

Although the American Iron and Steel Institute recently announced "American producers of tin plate do not share the fears recently voiced that this country faces the possibility of a tin shortage," Standard Steel Spring asserts corronizing would be the answer if such a shortage should develop.

Steel sources estimate this nation holds in reserve a year's supply of tin, about 75,000 tons. W. F. Rockwell, Chairman of the Board of Standard Steel Spring, declared that substitution of corronizing for the present hot-dip method of making tin plate would stretch the year's supply over a four-year period. Enough hot-dip plants could be converted into corronizing plants in six to eight months to meet the nation's needs, he added.

Method Not New

About half the nation's consumption of tin goes into tin plate for the making of tin cans, bottle caps, collapsible tubes for tooth paste, etc.

Corronizing, as a method of plating, is not new. It was first announced, after two years of research, by Standard Steel Spring in 1939. However, at that time it was restricted to plating with nickel and zinc as protection against corrosion. That plate was called nickel-zinc.

The research for a nickel-tin plating followed. Experiments have shown nickel-tin can be produced satisfactorily from reclaimed tin also, Mr. Rockwell said.

Bendix Aviation Speeds Up Output

CHICAGO (AP)—The Bendix Aviation Corporation plans to quadruple facilities for the production of aviation parts and equipment as part of the national defense program, it is reported.

All of its existing aviation parts plants will be expanded and in addition at least one, possibly three or more entirely new plants in new locations will be erected.

Bendix Aviation Corporation has procured a commitment from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that it will make available up to $18,500,000 for additional plant construction.

The corporation's principal plants are at South Bend, Ind.; Brooklyn, Elmira and Sidney, N. Y.; Bendix, N. J., and Baltimore, Md.

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How it should benefit by defense program discussed in new circular.

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Street Dejected on Shrinkage Of Stock, Commodity Trading

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the most outstanding economic phenomena of the day is the decline in the volume of business done in Wall Street.

For the rest of the country it is the custom to refer to 1932 as the bottom of the depression, and to compare present-day business figures with those of 1929. For many industries 1929 has been more than passed, and while the old Federal Reserve Board index of industrial activity registered a high last fall slightly below the high of 1929, the new index, which includes for the first time machine-tool production, rayon output, airplane manufacture, and other new industries, puts 1939 above 1929.

But for Wall Street this is still very much the depression. While for the rest of the country business is pushing up toward new highs, for Wall Street business is making new lows. For most of the Street, 1932 was still prosperity compared with the present volume of business and profits, and their correllaries in employment, real estate values, and general confidence.

Nor is bad business confined to a few sectors of the Street. It is all over. Trading volume in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange is running only half or less the 1932 levels. Bond volume is the lowest since the World War. The Curb is doing the smallest volume since it went indoors. Seats on the Cotton Exchange sell for round $4,000 against round $35,000 in the good old days.

How Activity Has Shrunk

Trading volume in the minor commodities like rubber, silk, copper, and cocoa, is half the level of last year. Volume of capital flotations by the investment bankers is below last year and only a fraction of even such recent years as 1935 and 1936. The municipal bond business, which is not regulated by the federal government, is dull.

Commercial loans are not expanding, despite the defense program and the general pick-up in business, and the total of commercial loans is running at only a half to a third of the level of ten years ago. Foreign exchange business is almost nil, and arbitrage in stocks has come to an end. Interest rates on high grade bonds are half what they used to be, and short-term money rents for a microscopic fraction of previous years.

A third or more of corporation bond borrowings are privately placed with the insurance companies and don't go through Wall Street at all. There are no foreign flotations here. Except for scattered aviation and machine-tool offerings, no new issues of stock are being marketed in the Street. Bank dividends and earnings are a half to a third of those ten years ago.

The comparison with 1932 is particularly unfavorable in the stock market. During that year, which was the depression bottom for most of the rest of the country, the smallest five-day trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange was 384,760 shares. This summer it has got down to 129,600 shares for a full five-hour day, or about a third of the 1932 low. Volume got up in 1932 to 5,461,150 for a five-hour day but the biggest five-hour day this year was 3,939,610 shares. The smallest full trading day in bonds on the New York Stock Exchange in 1932 was $5,527,000 but August, 1940 has seen a day with only $1,926,000 of bonds traded; in 1932 bond volume got up to $19,659,000 for a single day but the biggest day this year has been only $13,638,000.

As a result probably every brokerage house in the Street is operating heavily in the red. In the good old 1920's it used to be said that it took 2,000,000-share days for the average brokerage house to break even. As a result of operating economies this thumb-hand figure was lowered a few years ago to round 1,200,000, and now it is said that efficiently-run houses can break even on an average volume of 800,000 shares. Volume is currently averaging, however less than half that.

Brokers' Difficulties

Brokerage houses could stay in the black even at this level if their business was a steady one. But with volume round 300,000 shares a day they have to be prepared to handle volumes of five or ten times that amount on no more notice than the over-night headlines of some striking news event. They can easily get the added mechanical facilities from Western Union or American Telephone, but they can't go too short on wire operators, book-keepers, or other back-office personnel or they will be in serious trouble on a sudden outburst of activity. An office partner told this correspondent that if he could be assured that for the rest of this year volume would not go over 1,000,000 shares a day nor under 350,000 shares, and would average 500,000 shares for the rest of the year, he could have the firm out of the red in a month.

As a result brokerage personnel has been cut sharply, and even present levels would be much more sharply reduced, despite the reluctance of brokers to let go employees of high training and long standing, if the possibility of sharp increases in volume at any time did not require the maintenance of considerable stand-by staff. There are no figures but brokerage staffs in the late 'twenties are estimated to have totalled round 85,000 to 100,000. As of January 1, 1937 they were approximately 54,000; a year later they were down to 47,000, and they are now estimated down round 35,000 with the figure still falling rather rapidly.

Regulation Called Deterrent

But there is one figure which most nearly summarizes the brokerage situation—the price of membership on the New York Stock Exchange. The lowest price at which a seat was sold in the "depression" of 1932 was $68,000. But a seat recently sold for $35,000. The highest price in 1932 was $185,000 but the highest price paid for a seat this year was $60,000. Seats on the Curb Exchange and on most of the commodity exchanges have fallen correspondingly.

Each segment of Wall Street business has its own explanation of the fall-off in activity. On the Stock Exchange it is blamed on federal regulation. Cotton men say with feeling that speculators aren't going to speculate and mills aren't going to hedge when the government's loan program practically pegs the price of cotton round 9½ cents with hardly a possibility that the price can rise much beyond this without cotton coming out of loan nor fall below this without cotton going into loan.

The price of rubber can't vary widely with the new RFC-sponsored Defense Material Corporation planning to buy 150,000 tons at between 18 and 20 cents, nor can the price of tin move much with the same corporation about to buy a year's U. S. consumption at 50 cents. Silk can't move much with the Japanese government pegging the price round 1350 yen a bale or $2.53 cents a pound.

The foreign exchange market went out like a light because of the new exchange controls not only in Europe but in Britain, South America, and the Far East. The commercial loan business is moribund because corporations aren't borrowing much money that way, because they can get the money elsewhere, and because the government is so heavily in banking.

Federal Control Pervasive

The gist of the matter seems to be that governmental control has, for better or worse, superseded free private trading of most every kind. Commodities no longer fluctuate on "statistics," because their prices are politically pegged. Economic adjustments in this field are no longer made by fluctuations in price but by fluctuations in the size of the government holdings of commodities, and so, indirectly, by fluctuations in the size of the Treasury deficit as the Treasury has to take up the surplus of commodities in supply at the given price level. Speculators have to be specialists not in trade statistics but in political mood or in military prospects.

Fluctuations in high-grade bonds have been similarly brought under government control by government management of the money market, which, however incapable it is of controlling the general spasms of the business cycle, is quite strong enough to control the spasms in high grade bond prices.

And stock prices are more or less controlled by the general public feeling, expressed through Congress, that corporations musn't make too much money. The tax laws are adjusted to favor the weak money-makers and hobble the strong, and stock market prices respond by becoming featureless. Under the new excess profits tax bill, for instance, more than 50 per cent of anything that a good money-making corporation can make in the future will go to the Federal Government, even in the present "limited emergency." Lastly, the income tax, particularly as it applies to capital gains and losses, discourages private financial adventuring, and since Wall Street is the center of such adventuring, it is discouraged also.

Standard Oil Subsidiary Placed Under New Name

NEW YORK (AP)—The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey announced that crude oil producing operations of the Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana, a subsidiary, will be segregated and carried on by a new controlled company known as Louark Producing Co.

Louark Company, said the announcement, is a Delaware corporation qualified to do business in Arkansas and Louisiana. It will handle all the activities of the Louisiana company formerly conducted by its producing department in the exploration and development of oil and gas properties.

Headquarters of the new unit will be at Shreveport, La. The officers are J. R. McWilliams, President; Cecil Morgan, Vice-President and Secretary, and V. C. Megarity, Treasurer.

Standard of Louisiana, in addition to controlling producing properties and leaseholds in Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas, operates a refinery at Baton Rouge, La., and pipe line and marketing facilities in southern areas.

Sloss-Sheffield Doubles Rate of Dividend Payment

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. voted a dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, payable Sept. 20 to holders of record Sept. 9. This doubled the rate of the most recent payments of 75 cents each on June 21 and March 21. The company paid total dividends of $3 a share on the common in 1939, which included a final payment of $2 at the end of the year.

Sloss-Sheffield is large producer of pig iron in the Birmingham, Ala., district.

Heads Coal Firm

Trinity Court Studio

J. B. Morrow

Elected President of the Pittsburgh Coal Co., the nation's largest producer of bituminous coal. He succeeds J. D. A. Morrow (no relation), who resigned to head the Joy Manufacturing Co. Mr. Morrow has been Vice-President of Pittsburgh Coal in charge of operations since 1938.

Industrial Orders Rise to High Level In Month of July

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said that new orders received by industry in July were the highest for any month since October except June.

In spite of seasonal conditions, the department reported, orders were maintained well in July, particularly in the durable goods industries.

New orders were larger than shipments on old orders, increasing the amount of unfilled orders.

However, inventories on hand rose slightly in July.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London.

Criticism of Sir Kingsley Wood's budget continues to rumble through the press of Britain. Sir Kingsley increased taxes to bring in £126,000,000 more than Lord Simon budgeted for; but his expected expenditure is £800,000,000 higher than Simon's. The budget was therefore found inadequate by every commentator, particularly since the expected expenditure seems deliberately to have been under-estimated.

The budget in fact confined itself to what The Times called "a few more turns of the old familiar screws", and did not dare estimate expenditure at the high levels to which it must rise if the country throws all its energy into working for war and victory. The evidence given by the budget that the Chancellor, and the Treasury behind him, is unwilling to adopt drastic overhauling of the whole system of taxation, is paralleled by evidence that other government departments seem equally reluctant to adopt the drastic steps necessary to throw everything we have into the war.

Underestimates Costs

The Chancellor, in the view of most commentators here, has underestimated expenditure, provided for very small increase in taxation, and hopes to close the gap by exhorting the public to save and lend.

The Ministers of Supply, Labor and Aircraft Production, to list only the three most active members of the cabinet, seem also to prefer exhortation and the coining of slogans as their chief weapons.

A tremendous amount has been achieved in past weeks to overcome the material losses of the evacuation of Flanders. Workers have labored for 12 hours a day and 7 days a week, and have worked miracles. But this is no method for permanent organization of increased output.

Complete use of all our resources requires the transfer of millions of workers from work unimportant in war to work of wartime importance; yet very slow progress is being made to speed up such transfers and train men for their new occupations.

The Economist, discussing this problem, lists four needs: first, a program in detail showing goods and materials labor and capacity required on the assumption that the whole wealth of the community is to be mobilized for war or subsistence; second a positive approach to the problem of organization since it is not enough to cut down unwanted production and leave ordinary processes to draw men into the needed occupations; third, faith, belief that the job can be done, and the appointment of men with faith to do them; fourth, ruthlessness, a quality which Churchill has never lacked but one to which many Ministers have yet to stake a claim.

Government Slow

In my own traveling about Britain I have found abundant confirmation, from all classes of people, of the opinion that the government is not moving anything like fast enough to suit the mass of the people. Time and time again I have heard of instances where the hindrance to a particular job of organization for war lay in the dilatory methods of the government and its officials.

There are thousands of small firms which have not yet been brought into war production. One of the chief obstacles to their use is the tender system of placing contracts favored by Whitehall in peace and still in war. A far more rapid system would be to fix a standard price for a job whenever possible, and place orders at that price. If an individual firm was liable to make a big profit at that price, the Excess Profits Tax of 100 per cent steps in; if the firm is liable to make a loss, it would be a relatively easy matter to arrange for a central fund, raised by levy on the whole industry, to take care of the problem. Such measures are not unknown in the iron and steel industry.

The standard price fixed should of course be related to the average cost of prdouction in the industry and not to the cost of production for the most inefficient firm. This practice is followed for many products of the iron and steel industry; it would be more difficult to apply to industries which have not the statistical information that is available for the controllers of the iron and steel industry. But there is no reason to suppose that, with a nation at war, the tender system, suitable perhaps for relatively small peacetime orders, is the most economical in use of the public funds. Certainly the tender system is much more wasteful of the labor of civil servants and is hindering the use of many small firms.

No War Orders

This loss of the services of small firms is not confined to simple loss of output. Many small firms, with machinery and skilled workmen, find themselves unable to get war orders, lose their workmen who may drift into big firms for less skilled work at higher rates, find their machinery idle, the men gone, and bankruptcy on the doorstep.

In many districts such small firms have banded together and have been able by persuasion and appeal to local pride, to secure sub-contracts from local big manufacturers. But this is a haphazard way of working, not worthy of a country which eagerly desires to throw everything it has into the war.

I find similar criticism of inadequate peacetime methods among farmers. Their problem is easier than it was; they know more accurately what they are expected to produce, they know their costs have been put up but that their prices will be higher to bring them in extra revenue. But the small holder (who includes most of the farmers of Britain) needs credit to enable him to buy machinery, fertilizers, pay more out in wages, pending the sale of his crops, and he maintains that he cannot get this credit easily through the banking system, despite the urging of the banks by the Minister of Agriculture.

The small holder maintains that it is not so much a question of 3 per cent or 5 per cent, as of the ability to get a bank loan at all. Some banks seem more anxious to call in loans than to extend new ones. The farmer maintains that the needed increase in food production should not be at the mercy of peacetime methods of proving to an individual bank manager, controlled from a distant head office, that any particular loan is a good risk.

Defense Body Aims to Probe Price Spirals

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30 — Boost prices unnecessarily and the government will "get tough with you."

That is the warning the consumer division of the national defense commission issued to retail merchants of the country at a conference here yesterday.

Ben Lewis, chief economist for the consumer adviser of the national defense commission, told the conference: "We shall look upon any spiraling of the prices, any hidden deterioration of the quality, or any substantial shortages in the supplies of civilian commodities, at least provisionally as evidence of a breakdown of the free market as an effective instrumentality of national defense.

"If price rises occur which cannot be justified by increase in costs or by results in terms of nationally desirable effects upon production, or if resort is had to undisclosed deterioration of quality to mask the exaction of unfair prices, we hope to be smart enough and tough enough to bring about a rapid, effective and lasting correction."

While the Mr. Lewis warning was looked upon as a threat or club to be held in readiness for beating back retail profiteering, Miss Harriet Elliott, consumer member of the Defense Commission, has found retailers generally just as anxious to avoid price spirals as is the commission.

"In extreme cases, where the facts warrant," Mr. Lewis declared, "we shall not hesitate to call upon the assistance of the appropriate government agencies in breaking the log jams which clog the channels of consumer goods and threaten the program of civilian defense."

Defense commission spokesmen issued a particular warning against "buy now" campaigns, described by Miss Elliott as "a type of scare advertising which contributes very definitely to the development of just the kind of price spiraling that we ought to be resisting with every means at our command."

A special guest at the one-day meeting was Gordon H. Selfridge, Jr., of Selfridges, London, who described wartime experiences of British merchants.

New Home Financing In July Up 22 P. C. Above 1939 Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — During the month of July home financing activity, which slowed down in June, recovered to a point more than 22 per cent above July, 1939, with savings and loan associations still more strongly entrenched as the leaders in the housing field, according to the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

Home mortgage recordings of $20,000 or less amounted to $367,054,000 in July, as contrasted to $355,463,000 for June and $300,680,000 for July a year ago. They still were below the figure of $372,471,000 for May. 1940.

Savings and loan associations recorded mortgages amounting to $118,914,000, an increase of more than 28 per cent over July, 1939, and representing 32.4 per cent of the total mortgage recordings of all types of lenders in dollar volume. The 46,667 mortgages recorded by savings and loan associations in July represented 35.2 per cent of the total by number.

In the first seven months of 1940, savings and loan associations recorded mortgages amounting to $717,680,000, or 31.8 per cent of the total of $2,254,052,000 recorded by all types of institutions. Figures on the amount of mortgage lending, by type of institutions, follows:

	July, 1940	July, 1939
Savings and loan associations	$118,914,000	$92,730,000
Insurance companies	30,602,000	23,763,000
Banks and trust companies	92,658,000	72,403,000
Mutual savings banks	16,067,000	14,255,000
Individuals	55,191,000	51,096,000
Others	53,622,000	46,433,000
Total	367,054,000	300,680,000

Corn Loan Rate Expected to Be About 61c Bushel

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department said that present conditions indicated a 1940-41 loan rate on corn of about 61 cents a bushel, or four cents higher than the 1939-40 rate.

This would be the highest permissible under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Officials in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics explained the law provided that when indicated corn production is below the level of normal consumption and export, but the price is 75 per cent below parity, a loan rate of 75 per cent of parity is mandatory.

The present indicated production of 2,248,000,000 bushels is considerably below the normal consumption plus export figure of 2,575,000,000 bushels for 1939-40.

The Department said while the price of corn in July was slightly above 75 per cent of parity, the usual seasonal decline from July to November probably would make it below that figure and require the maximum loan rate.

The loan rate is based on the parity price on or after November 15.

The parity price of corn on July 15 was 81.5 cents a bushel, 75 per cent of which would be 61 cents.

Newspaper Advertising 1.3 P. C. Ahead of 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Newspaper advertising lineage placed by retailers in 82 major cities during the week ended Aug. 17, 1940, showed a gain of 1.3 per cent over the corresponding week of 1939, Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper, reported. The total for the year is slightly ahead of the same period of 1939.

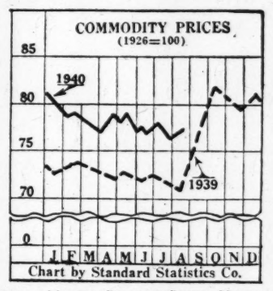
For the week of Aug. 17, 1940, the total lines placed by the retailers was 16,459,795, against 16,254,898 lines for the corresponding week of a year ago.

The cumulative total for the 33-week period ended Aug. 17, 1940, was 612,436,879 lines, an increase of 1.4 per cent over 604,178,019 reported for the same period of 1939.

Ward Baking Shows Loss

NEW YORK (AP)—Ward Baking Co. and subsidiaries reported for the 27 weeks ended July 6 net loss of $249,896. This compared with net profit of $104,516 or 41 cents a share on the 7 per cent preferred stock for the similar period of the previous year. The company operates 21 bakeries in the Atlantic seaboard, southern and midwestern regions.

Commodity Prices Hold Near '40 Lows



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Commodity prices have continued their gentle uptrend of the past few weeks, but they are still much nearer their lows of the first part of August than the 1940 high recorded in January.

Struggle of Public and Private Power Districts in Washington Waxes Keener

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash. — The struggle between Power Utility Districts in this State and privately owned power, comparable in many points to that which went on between the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Commonwealth & Southern, has reached what is seen as one of its most decisive waymarks.

Early in August, after a jury trial of 12 weeks in the Federal Court here, a condemnation price of $5,000,000 was set upon the Whatcom County properties which the Whatcom P. U. D. is seeking to purchase.

The decision was important in that there is a probability of its resulting in a transaction by which the distributive properties of the private company would come under public ownership in this County. In which case it will be the largest piece-meal purchase from Puget Sound Power & Light Company by the P. U. D's.

Either side has the right of appeal from the decision of the jury. P. U. D. spokesmen express their willingness to accept the price set and the company has, as yet, expressed no decided objections. Each side will weigh the proposed transaction from all angles and P. U. D. Commissioners may even place the matter on the ballot in November for voters to decide.

If consummated, the purchase price will be raised through the issuance of revenue bonds to be paid out of earnings from the sale of power. This has been the procedure in those districts in Oregon and Washington which are already owning their own distribution systems purchased from private companies, and now using Bonneville dam power.

As P. U. D.'s operate, they seek to buy distribution systems already established in their districts severed from the generating and transmission systems of the existing companies. It is this severance charge which becomes one of the most debatable points for juries to decide. Severance by piece-meal, the private companies charge, of their distribution units, is destroying their system as a whole.

Having purchased the local distributive equipment, the Power District may then purchase power from any plant which they choose, whether it be Bonneville, Grand Coulee, the Puget Sound Power & Light Company, or the municipal systems of Seattle and Tacoma.

Westinghouse Seen Hit in Second Half By Proposed Taxes

NEW YORK (AP)—A. W. Robertson, Chairman of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., said at a meeting of directors the company's earnings in the second half of 1940 are likely to be affected substantially because of proposed retroactive new taxes which could not be taken into account for the first half of the year.

Mr. Robertson declared as much as $500,000 monthly might have to be set aside in addition to the regular tax accruals of more than $1,000,000 monthly.

The chairman disclosed the company's total pay roll for the first six months was $51,000,000. The number of employees at present totals more than 52,000. The average monthly earnings of an employee have increased to $169 from $147 in the past year, he added.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

SELL 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1 Sender's name imprinted. Exceptional values, smart, exclusive designs. Big profits. Sells easily, experience unnecessary. Also 21-card $1 Christmas Assortment with sender's Initial in gold, silver effect. You make 50c. Other assortments. Samples on approval. ARTISTIC, 446 Way, Elmira, New York.

CHRISTMAS CARD BARGAINS. Sell 50 Personal Christmas Cards for $1. All beautiful folders with customer's name inscribed. Liberal profit. FREE samples. Also exceptional value $1.00 Box Assortments. General Card, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. A-214, Chicago.

MAKE big profits daily. Sell 50 assorted Personal Christmas Cards for only $1.00. 14 box assortments 30c up. Odd cards 2½c each. Send for Free Samples exclusive $1 line Personal Cards and distinctive Imprinted Stationery. Request $1 assortment on approval. New England Art Publishers, 111 North Abington, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

ALL STATES TOURIST CABINS For Rent or Sale 806 E. 4th St., Main Highway No. 40, Reno, Nev. 264 S. Division St., Carson City, Nev.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by several years' consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer profitable commission work taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. Sample outfit furnished. Janalene, Inc., Dept. 861, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

Facing Cambridge Common

CONCORD HALL—LEXINGTON HALL MATHER COURT—WHITEFIELD HALL

1 to 6 Rooms—1 and 2 Baths

Furnished or Unfurnished

Reasonable Rent—Excellent Service

Restaurant, garage, facilities, maids, etc.

Office: 19 Garden St. TRO 2263

BROOKLINE, MASS.

New apt. bldg., 17 Monmouth Ct. (near Carlton and Beacon Sts). Distinctive 4 rm. apts. Every improvement; selected tenants. See Supt. on premises.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Free rent until Oct. 1st; modern 6-room apartment, tile bath, oil heat, garage; $66; near Newton High School. West Newton 3249.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C. 28 E. 10th St. (Apt. 12-J)—Wanted cultured young business woman to share my quiet furnished apartment, piano, books, real kitchen. GR. 5-2909, 5-7 P.M.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

WINCHESTER, MASS. 27 Lloyd St., 5 rooms and bath, in private home; heat and light included; well furnished. Win. 1254-M.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

ANNUAL USED CAR SALES

88 Exceptional Values

HOOVER MOTORS, Inc.

Park Sq., Boston HUB. 7100

1939 LINCOLN-ZEPHYR FORDOR SEDAN $935—Estate closing, must sell. Absolutely no dealers! Black, with white-walled tires, 10,000 miles. Call Wellesley (Mass.) 2160 between 9 and 5 for appointment.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Inc. CENtre Newton 1900, Worcester 4-2897, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SEPTEMBER ON CAPE COD

Reduced rates weekly or monthly. Completely furnished; electricity; gas stove; bath; screened porch; ¾ mile beach; warm water; Heatilator fireplace. Box 212, Pinewold, West Dennis, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

QUIET MEDITATION, mountain scenery, hundred-acre farm, good food, every improvement; $12 weekly; booklets, capacity fourteen. The FulleRest, Wellsboro, Pa.

DANCING

COME improve your dancing for vacation; special class; special rates for couples. PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 67th, N. Y. C.

DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St., Ken. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

FOR SALE OR RENT

SHORES ACRES, Quincy, Mass.—Rent or buy, brand new homes on the ocean, 7 miles from The Mother Church; restricted. MR. GORTON, GRanite 0296.

FURRIERS

FURS W. DAVIDSON 175 Tremont Street, Boston

Custom Work, Also Repairing, Restyling and Remodeling

SKILLED fur craftsman offers you exceptionally low rates on custom or ready-made coats and jackets, also on remodeling and repairing. Avail yourself NOW during off season lull. ARMAND ET SOEUR, 145 West 30 St., N. Y. C. CHickering 4-1424.

HELP WANTED—MEN

SALES EXECUTIVE

College graduate; young, with at least five years' experience selling to retail trade (grocery preferred) and one year of sales supervision; salary open; good future prospect with large manufacturer; state in detail age, education, experience and enclose small snapshot. Box C-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

HOUSES TO LET

RENT Sept.-June, 7-room house, furnished, all improvements, garage; $35.00. 38 Deanon Boulevard, Bayshore, Long Island.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE BIG Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston 2122

OFFICES TO LET

COPLEY SQ., Boston, sunshine office, light two sides, low price. WESLEYAN BLDG., 581 Boylston St., KENmore 5379.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN

A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder; rates reduced 10% after Labor Day. Open thru September. Mr. and Mrs. Engle, Mgrs., Bantam Lake, P. O. Lakeside, Conn.

WELLFLEET Cape Cod Bay. A few guests in private home. Open to Oct. 15th. Address Mr. and Mrs. FRANK H. REMICK, Wellfleet, Mass.

PIANOS FOR SALE

BALDWIN PIANOS

150 Boylston Street, Boston

Hear the amazing Acrosonic Spinet

REAL ESTATE

RUTH PORTER, Realtor Winchester, Mass., Properties Win. 1310 Evenings 0017

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 108 Gainsboro—Attractive, airy rms.; near The Mother Church; free parking; inner-spring mattresses. MRS. CARNEY, COM. 2677.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Comfortable rooms, attractively furnished. Convenient location in private home; quiet. C. W. L., 25 Hurlbut St. Tro. 3935.

N. Y. C., 400 Fort Washington Ave. (Apt. 2-B)—Comfortable room; gentleman preferred; adult family; near church, transportation. Lopez, WI. 7-2849.

N. Y. C. (180th St.), 447 Fort Washington (Apt. 64)—Attractive double room, private lavatory, elevator; convenient transportation. Wadsworth 8-1158.

N. Y. C., 255 108th (Broadway) (10-A)—Corner, high, airy; river view; twin beds, running water, single, private bath; $6.00.

N. Y. C., 501 W. 110th St. (Apt. 33) 7th floor.—Large sunny front, triple window, cross ventilation; single-double. Everett.

ROOMS with kitchen privileges in a real home—in the better part of Cambridge—64 Mt. Vernon St. Eli. 3644.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS., 21 Winchester St.—Harmonious restricted guest house; rooms with or without private bath. Conveyance to services if desired. Garage. Lon. 9054.

WAKEFIELD, MASS.—Guest and vacation home, elderly people welcomed; quiet, pleasant environment; meals near trains and bus. Crystal 1187-M.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

HOLYOKE, MASS. YE TAVERN Northampton and Daniel Streets Breakfasts Tel. Hol. 2-4862

RALEIGH, N. C. Immaculate home. Private baths and showers. Inner spring mattresses. One block off highways 1 and 15. Close in. Opposite Governor's Mansion. 237 N. Blount St. GERTRUDE HARPER.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted, in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic. Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY HAN. 9600, Boston.

SHOE REPAIRING

Braintree, Massachusetts, 348 Washington St. LEO SHOE REPAIR SHOP

Hats Cleaned and Shoes Repaired

New shoes for growing boys and men.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

YOUNG woman with experience seeks position in school or college as stenographer and secretary. HALSEY JACOBS, Camp Sheldrake, P. O. D. 2, Ovid, New York.

HOUSEKEEPER, American, thoroughly experienced in household management and meals, licensed driver; go anywhere; excellent references. Write Box H-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FRENCH and English speaking woman, experienced in selling and managing custom and specialty shops, hats and dresses, wishes new connection, preferably N. Y. C. Write Box P-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ATTENDANT housekeeper-companion, experienced, capable, excellent references. Write Box M-57, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG woman with nursery school experience seeks position as infants' nurse. SHIMLEY JACOBS, Camp Sheldrake, R. F. D. 2, Ovid, New York.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

● *Whose Birthday This Month?*

Send FLOWERS *from*

G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.

901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091

242 High St., Medford Mystic 0600

BELMONT

EDITH GOODELL SHOPS

78 TRAPELO ROAD BEL. 2808

Will reopen Sept. 4 with a complete line of fall dresses, hats, hosiery, and sportswear.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

BELMONT
(Continued.)

Tops for Flavor

Fruits and Vegetables the way you like them, tempting, crisp, garden fresh.

Make summer menus an adventure in eating. Shop regularly at the

ROYAL FRUIT STORE
451½ COMMON STREET

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. - HANcock 8000

BROCKTON

Storey & Co
READY TO WEAR APPAREL OF DISTINCTION

Now Going On
ANNUAL AUGUST SALE of FINE FURS
128-130 MAIN STREET
Street Floor

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
Summer Service South Shore and Cape Cod
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

Granite 8100, 8101
KARL'S
Auto Body Repair Co., Inc.
Specializing in Bodies and Fenders
Straightening Frames
Complete "Bear" Equipment Upholstery
Complete Refinishing Department
KARL A. KARJALAINEN
23 GREENWOOD AV., WOLLASTON, MASS.

Co-eds 1940
Let **Edgars**
Help You Go Back To School Smartly

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2951 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

August Furniture Sale

Anderson & Ruffo
Furniture • Rugs • Draperies
30 Dunster St. at Harvard Sq. Tro. 3344

When They're Home From School—Hungry!
Call
GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
36 BRATTLE ST. KIR. 7515
Connections to All Boats and Trains

ARMSTRONG TRANSFER EX. CO.
271 Albany Street Liberty 7400
1400 Mass. Ave. Kirkland 8188
HARVARD SQUARE

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

CENTERVILLE

DOUBTFIRES STORE
JOHN S. GOODWIN, Proprietor
Meats—Groceries—Vegetables
Fresh Fruits—Cut Flowers
Tel. Hyannis 183 No. Main St.

FALL RIVER

For Almost Half-a-Century —Southern New England's Leading Fashion Furriers!

CHERRY & WEBB'S
August FUR SALE
—now on!!

Buy Now—first choice is best choice — and savings are guaranteed!

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Dramatic New Hand Bags
for Fall and Winter
$2.50 to $15.00
RICE & CO.
Jewelry F. W. Rice Finer Diamonds
350 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS

GREENFIELD

Greeting Old Friends
Welcoming New Ones
Serving Home Cooked Food
ALWIN AND OLGA'S
REOPENED
Upstairs at 10 Federal Street

New Low Price on Shirts
5 for 50c
GREENFIELD LAUNDRY CO.
Dial 4637

HAVERHILL

Guaranteed Dry Cleaning
LOOKS BETTER · FEELS BETTER · IS ODOR-LESS · STAYS CLEAN LONGER
PHONE 1-6-4
Individual Family Laundry
Launderers—Dry Cleaners

The Shop Unusual
Now is a good time to make your selection of Christmas cards. If not convenient to call at the store, will be glad to leave sample books with you for an evening.
39 Water Street Tel. 959
NELLIE NORMAN, Prop.

HINGHAM

Back to School Sale
A complete line of School Supplies
Many bargains in socks, underwear, and miscellaneous articles
BAKER'S 5c to $1 STORE

Anderson Brothers, Inc.
NORTH STREET
Libby's DeLuxe—Large Yellow Cling Peaches—Top Quality—Tins contain six to eight halves—**Single tin .25, six tins $1.25**
Libby's Corned Beef Hash—Just place in the oven and heat until brown. Tins contain 16 oz. Each tin serves three—**3 tins .50**

HOLYOKE

Visit Our New Enlarged Downstairs Store
Complete Ready-to-Wear and Accessories
in our College Shop
Second Floor
Cherry & Webb's

LEXINGTON

ALVIN'S, Inc.
20 Waltham St., Tel. Lex. 1492
Ready for the
"SCHOOL BELLES"
New Dresses for Girls
New Fall Shoes
ENNA JETTICKS
School—Sport—Dress

Colonial Garage, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862
Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0326
Choice Groceries. Carefully selected Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods. Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Prdoucts

Bateman's
1785 Massachusetts Ave., Lexington, Mass.
School Sale
For Boys and Girls. The nicest line we've ever shown. Better Quality and Better Styles.

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Qua.. Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

MASSACHUSETTS

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Last 2 Days
Pollard's
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
August Furniture Sale
Sale Ends Saturday at 9 P. M.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
AUGUST FUR SALE
The Cherry & Webb label is your guarantee of satisfaction

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.
for Better Heat at Lower Cost You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

LYNN

AUGUST BLANKET SALE
"St. Cloud" Virgin Wool
Blankets
Preshrunk! Mothproof! Size 72x90. Rose, blue, green, peach, cherrywood. Regularly at $13.98..... **$9.98**
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
Pack School Trunks
with Rogers'
Sheets Pillow Cases
Blankets Towels
Coverlets Draperies
T. W. ROGERS CO.
Department Store Union Street

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAST CALL to Our 36th AUGUST SALE
Save 10 to 40% on Furniture, Rugs and Floor Coverings . . .
Easy Terms
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

PERRY'S RESTAURANT
GOOD FOOD IN PLEASANT SURROUNDINGS
Telephone Malden 1959
141 Pleasant Street
Open 7 A. M. Till Midnight

JOHN R. SHEPHERD
311 Pleasant Street, Malden, Mass.
JENNEY GASOLINE
U. S. TIRES
BATTERIES CHARGED

ROSE WESSELL, Prop.
FUR SHOP
Have your fur coat remodeled early. Prices are more reasonable.
NOTICE — Have moved to larger quarters. Now—54 Exchange St., Malden. Next to Hardwick's.

R & B Fruit Co.
695 Salem St., Maplewood Square
for prompt delivery of High-Grade Fruit, Vegetables, Groceries and Delicatessen.
TEL. MALden 2292
We Deliver Anywhere in Malden

MARLBORO

For brisk fall days ahead
Select a coat from our many outstanding fashions of trimmed and untrimmed styles
Shop at
RISEBERG'S
194 Main Street, Marlboro, Mass.

For Prompt Service Call 685
Lakeside Oil Co., Inc.
Fuel and Range Oil
111 Lakeside Ave., Marlboro
Oil Burner Service
Silent-Glow Oil Burners

MEDFORD

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

MELROSE

Phone your orders Mel. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKET
Phone orders Fri. for early Sat. delivery
Monitor Advertised Products
510 MAIN STREET

Let Us Be Your
AMOCO SERVICE STATION
Next to Wyoming Depot Mel. 2052

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. S. PORTER
Incorporated
Electricians for over 35 years
Established 1899 450 MAIN STREET Tel. 0066

MILTON

Woodward's Chevrolet
SALES and SERVICE
Selected Used Cars
Walter H. Woodward BLU. 9200
426 Adams St. East Milton

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
276 ELM STREET DIAL 2-3721

Willey's Inc.
NEW BEDFORD AND EDGARTOWN
Important New Coats and Dresses for School and Travel Wear

BUSH & CO., Inc.
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 5-7804 3-0692

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone West Newton 0191 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

EACH ONE COUNTS
Don't despise the lowly coin. Each penny, nickle, dime and quarter counts when it's added to others.
Try saving coins and depositing them in a bank account here. We can help you.
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"
We close Wednesdays at 12 o'clock noon

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New. No. 1091-W

W. L. McCammon
SCHOOL SHOES
283 Washington St. New. No. 1411

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

Our mission is to Insure Complete Satisfaction for our customers
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN ST NEW. NO. 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL · COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

Mandell's
311 WALNUT STREET
The Store for Men and Boys
See Our FINGER-TIP CORDUROY REVERSIBLE RAINCOATS—$10.95
Sport Coats Slacks McGregor Sweaters
Interwoven Hose Arrow Shirts
Stetson Hats

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON—West Newton

Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
WEST NEWTON SQUARE
Back to School in Barron's Togs!
Outfits to Suit Kindergarteners to Campus Cut-Ups!
OUTFITTERS TO YOUNG AMERICA

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

NORWOOD
BAKERS
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS of
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

ORENT BROTHERS
Distinctive Clothing
for
All the Family

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE
INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

You are cordially invited to visit our
Beauty Salon — Third Floor
Most Modern Beauty Service Staff of Experts
England Brothers
Tel. 5611

Pittsfield Tire and Battery Shop
Tydol Gas, Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries, Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT
Cor. West and Centre Sts.

HONEY • Marshals
Extra Light Honey
3 lb. jar 53c
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Wings Shirts
With aeroplane cloth collars and cuffs guaranteed to outwear the shirt, $1.65
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

QUINCY

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
THE STREAMLINER SUPER MARKET
60 Franklin Street
Also
1177 Hancock Street
Pre. 1234

Back to School SALE
. . . A storewide sale with outstanding values, in every department!
REMICK'S

Don't Wear a Soiled Hat
Send Yours to Us to be Cleaned
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
Pres. 5000

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY
(Continued.)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M. 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUR COATS
Ready to Wear Made to Order
Remodeled and Repaired
Low Summer Rates
FASHION FUR SHOP
1147 Hancock St. GRAnite 2103

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

SHARON

The NEW V-8 FORD PRICES ARE LOW
SALES and SERVICE
37 POND ST. Tel. 684
SHARON MOTOR SALES, INC.

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits The Best of Everything to Eat
266 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR STREET SOM. 3811-J

Star Market Co.
New Low Everyday Prices
on well-known foods you use regularly. Make a habit of shopping at this Quality Food Store every day.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. AT DAVIS SQ.

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

WATERTOWN

1936 Lincoln-Zephyr 4-door Sedan heater and radio, $385.
1939 Ford Cabriolet, $610.
1939 Mercury 2-door Sedan, $635.
COOMBS of MOTOR CO.
49 No. Beacon, WATERTOWN MID. 7650 OPEN EVES.

Star Market Co.
Swift's Premium Hams—lb. 25c
Hickory Smoked Sugar-Cured—Whole or Shank half.
Undercut Roast—lb. 29c-33c
Boneless — Wasteless
24 MT. AUBURN ST. MID. 8600

WINTHROP

Everybody's Cash Market
4 BARTLETT RD. OCEAN 1520
Middle Rib Corned Beef, Mildly Cured ..... lb. .19
2 large bottles Moxie..... contents .25
Fresh Ripe Tomatoes..... 2 lbs. .17
Fresh Swordfish ..... lb. .33
— *Free Delivery* —

WORCESTER

58 Patterns to Select From
FINE BRITISH ALL COTTON GINGHAMS
Check and Plaids 59c and 69c yard.
SLOCUM'S
476 Main St. Second Floor

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

HOME SHARING

MIDDLED-AGED WOMAN (musical) seeks another to join her on equal terms in setting up small house near London or Oxford. Box W-1605, BCM/CSM, London.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.AeE.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W.C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; lovely views; peaceful; from 3 gns. Miss Clarke, Peverell, High Salvington, Worthing.

ROOMS TO LET

CLACTON-ON-SEA—Fully furnished rooms, large and airy; use of kitchen, all found, provide own food from 15/- per week. MISS THORNE, Granville House, Granville Road.

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, typist, bookkeeper, visiting secretary. Miss copied, duplicating, etc. Personal service. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

England

BIRMINGHAM

"DOUBLE-GIFT" OFFER
"A.B.C. of Shopping Wrinkles"
"Wedding Etiquette" Post Free
M. .....
.....
.....
Beehive
WAREHOUSE (No Branches)
ALBERT ST., BIRMINGHAM

Wedding and Birthday Gifts
S. CHILD
The Jeweler
10 Bull Street, Birmingham 4
Finest Quality in Watches, Clocks
Silver and Cut Glass

BOURNEMOUTH

High-Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd.
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 50 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

COLLENET & CO.
13, THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

Tennants
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750/6751

A. JONES & SONS Ltd.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
Agents for the
W. M. LOCKE SHOE
(Ontario, Canada)
Gervis Place, Bournemouth
The Arcade, Boscombe
855 Wimborne Road, Moordown

Bournemouth's Premier FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

BRIGHTON and HOVE

ANDERSON and McAULEY LTD.
62 & 63 EAST STREET BRIGHTON
Specialists in
HOUSEHOLD & FANCY LINENS
BLANKETS · DOWN QUILTS
HANDKERCHIEFS · HOSIERY
LINGERIE · KNITWEAR & GOWNS

ATHERINGTONS
General Drapers & Millinery Specialists
WESTERN RD. BRIGHTON

PALMEIRA STORES
Brighton & Hove Supply Association Ltd.
For FOOD, FURNISHINGS and all
Household Requisites
Highest Quality Lowest Prices
Phone 2253 HOVE

BRISTOL

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS and DRY CLEANERS

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Union Street, Bristol Phone 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light, Vegetarian Luncheons
Teas
New Branch Cake Shop
QUEEN'S COURT, near Victoria Rooms, Clifton. Phone 36787

BROMLEY

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
16 LONDON LANE, BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S
Café
Luncheons
Teas
Continental Cakes
Home Made Chocolates
23 and 25 CLARENCE STREET
(Also King's Square, Gloucester)

CARR'S
TABLE WATER BISCUITS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

ENGLAND

CHELTENHAM
(Continued.)

Cavendish House
CHELTENHAM
for
Fashions and Furniture

HASTINGS and ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA

Estab. 1881
Herbert Morgan
Ladies' Coats, Suits, Gowns and Millinery
20 Robertson Street, Hastings

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd.
OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE
LILIAN ROSE
E. G. BRADFORD
THE ARCADE
Ladies' Hatter and Costumier

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
Redford Street Phone 2303 Plymouth

REDHILL—Surrey

Send Your Washing to a Quality Line
FRANCO-BRITISH LAUNDRY
20a South End, Croydon.
Phone Cro. 1901

RICHMOND and District

The PUREST BREAD and the CHOICEST SELECTION of CAKES and PASTRIES you get them from the
Hygienic Bakeries
Branches throughout Richmond and District
Head Office 6, North Rd., Richmond SURREY

Ladbroke 2070 Est. 1864
BURGESS LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road North Kensington London, W. 10

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND SURREY
THE LEADING DRAPERS & HOUSE FURNISHERS IN THE DISTRICT
EARLY CLOSING DAY—WEDNESDAY

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
collected and Delivered. Tel. RICHMOND 1871
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND

SEVENOAKS

"Le Gant" Corsetry
Helen Stringer MODES
Specialist in HIGH-GRADE KNITWEAR
Phone - 871

SUTTON COLDFIELD

John Wainwright F.R.H.S.
Nurseryman, Florist and High Class Fruiterer
30, High Street
36, Birmingham Road and
WYNDLEY NURSERIES
Tel. SUT.: 2052

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
Autumn Fashions Now on View
4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY
Phone 4314

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

J. F. ROCKHEY LTD.
Torquay and Newton Abbot.
Fashionable
BEACHWEAR
SPORTSWEAR
VISIT OUR HUNGARIAN CAFE
TORQUAY Tel. 3286

Wales

CARDIFF

Crouch
Established 1790
DIAMOND MERCHANTS JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS
CARDIFF, NEWPORT

Subscription Coupon

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts C1

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for ..... year, or ..... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Daily Anecdote

Simple Arithmetic

There are some singular discounts allowed in the book trade. They were happily illustrated on one occasion by Mark Twain. One day while the humorist was connected with a publishing house he went into a book store and picking up a volume asked the price. He then suggested that as a publisher he was entitled to a 50 per cent discount. To this the clerk assented.

"As I am also an author," said Mark Twain, "it would appear that I am again entitled to a 50 per cent discount."

Again the clerk bowed.

"And as a personal friend of the proprietor," he modestly continued, "I presume that you will allow me the usual 25 per cent discount."

Another bow from the salesman.

"Well," drawled the unblushing humorist, "under these conditions, I think I may as well take the book. What's the tax?"

The clerk took out his pencil and figured industriously. Then he said with the greatest nonchalance, "As near as I can calculate, we owe you the book and about 37½ cents."

The Mainspring

Enslave a man and you destroy his ambition, his enterprise, his capacity. In the constitution of human nature, the desire of bettering one's condition is the mainspring of effort. The first touch of slavery snaps this spring.—Horace Mann.

Hard Work

"I acquired all the talent I have by working hard; and all who like to work as hard will succeed just as I have done."—Johann Sebastian Bach.

Alphabet Puzzle Answers

Tadpole, tail, tailorbird, tambourine, tapir, tarantula, tarsier, tatters, tattoo, tears, teeth, telescope, ten, tennis racquet, tent, terrapin, terrier, thermometer, thrush tiger, timber, toad, toadstool, toddle, tortoise, toucan, toy, track, train, tramp, trees, trestle, triangle, tricolor, trident, trombone, trout, trumpet, trunk, tulip, tunnel, turban, turkey, turnbuckle, turnip, turnstile, twenty, twig, two.

Daily Quotation

HE is educated who is master of himself and of his task.
—FRANCIS G. PEABODY.

In Lighter Vein

Naturally

Boogy: "How did you like the county agricultural exhibits?"

Woogy: "Oh, it was a fair show."—Pathfinder.

A Gentle Hint

The following appears on the gate of a residence at Budleigh Salterton, Devon., Eng.:

Be ye man or
Be ye woman;
Be ye soon or
Be ye late;
Be ye goin' or
Be ye comin';
Be ye sure and shut the gate.—Answers.

The Remedy

One morning the great actor, Sir Henry Irving, found among his private letters one from Paris couched something like this: "Dear Sir Henry—Hardly a day passes but, as I walk along the Boulevards, some entire stranger comes up to me and accosts me in mistake for yourself, the likeness between us being evidently very great. It is becoming a regular nuisance. Can you tell me what I should do about it? Meanwhile, as my circumstances are somewhat embarrassed, a small loan would be very acceptable."

Irving passed on the letter to his man of business, Bram Stoker, but he did not forget it. Later in the day he asked Stoker whether he had dealt with it. Stoker said he had.

"What did you say to him?" asked Irving.

"Oh!" said Bram Stoker. "I sent him a postal order for half a crown and told him to get his hair cut."—Yorkshire Evening Post.

"Don't you have a toaster with less enthusiasm?"

Alphabet Puzzle

How many words beginning with the letter shown can be applied to this picture? A careful search should reveal more than 45. Check your results with the list appearing elsewhere on this page.

Vocations

Costume Jewelry

A refugee from a foreign land now living in Philadelphia is earning a living by making unique as well as very attractive costume jewelry; bracelets, clips and pins of fine, silk-covered wire which comes in pretty colors. The wire is fashioned into single flowers, butterflies, birds, insects, etc., and thus becomes most unusual jewelry. He learned this unusual craft in his native land. The pins and clips are priced at one dollar each and the bracelets at two dollars. He finds the jewelry readily purchased by housewives—he also canvasses business offices and stores in the downtown section of the city.

Footnotes to History

The American Indian Was Not a Savage

"The leafy forest reverberated with the war-whoops of a hundred redskins, and the defenders of the little cabin pressed their lips grimly as their long rifles spat fire into the horde of dusky savages."

That quotation, coming from the pages of an early "dime novel," is typical of the fourth-rate literature that still raises hair on the scalps of youthful readers. Yet it intensifies a dual misconception regarding the North American aborigines which has been prevalent since pioneer days; for the American Indian was neither a redskin nor a savage.

In the color of his skin, the Northern native did not differ greatly from the muscular brown man of South America; only occasionally was a really copper-colored Indian to be found. And as for savagery, the Amerindian had risen above that state, and is more accurately classified as a barbarian.

The cruelty of the Indian also is overemphasized. It is true he tortured his prisoners. But even scalping and sustained fighting were relatively rare until the white man brought in whiskey. Bounties for scalps, paid by British and colonial authorities, gave impetus to the scalping evil. And many a white warrior was no less avid than his "red" brother in seizing these trophies.—**Joseph A. Moore.**

Cabbages and Kings

• Columbus was given about three hundred dollars for finding America. • About $15 a year is spent by the average auto driver for tires. • To start a freight locomotive and bring it to running speed a half ton of coal is required. • A mail carrier walks about 12 miles and delivers mail to about 1,500 people on his daily rounds. • The average American city dweller occupies about 30 different homes in a span of 70 years. • More water in the form of food is taken into the average person's body each day than in the form of liquid. • Over 7,500 parts are employed in assembling a modern steam-driven locomotive.

A Verse for Today . . .

Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.
—JAMES 1:27.

Did You Ever Wonder

When and by Whom the Pneumatic Tire Was Invented?

The first tire to enable a vehicle to "ride upon air" was patented in 1845 by Robert William Thomson. This was an air-filled, rubber-treated canvas tube enclosed in a leather casing and attached to the iron rim of the wheel. In the patent paper Thompson stated that the invention was a hollow-air-filled belt "whereby the wheels are at every part of their revolution presenting a cushion of air to the ground," thus hitting upon the whole secret and intent of the pneumatic tire, namely, a cushion of air. It is said that a set of these tires rolled a total of about 1,200 miles on an English brougham or light closed carriage.

This invention, however, was not commercially successful and no further development of the pneumatic tire is seen until 1887, when

THE DUNLOP TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY GREW TO ACQUIRE 100,000 ACRES OF RUBBER MILLS AND MALAY RUBBER PLANTATIONS

John Boyd Dunlop, a veterinary surgeon of Belfast, invented a double-tube, air-filled tire for his little boy's tricycle. Dunlop had been much interested in trying to reduce the vibration in vehicles, and the idea for the pneumatic tire is said to have been the outcome of his efforts to equip his son's tricycle so as to give the boy an advantage over the other neighborhood children in a race.

Dunlop's tire was an air tube with a casing of linen, with flaps fastened to the wooden rim by means of rubber cement. It was patented in 1888 and from the time Dunlop's first crude air-filled tires were made, the manufacture and improvement of pneumatic tires has continued without interruption.

Complications developed when it was disclosed that the principle of Dunlop's tire had been patented four decades earlier by Thompson, but the company exploiting Dunlop's invention won out because of various accessory patents they had taken out.

It was not until 1898, more than half a century after Thompson's leather-covered, air-cushion tire of 1845, that pneumatic tires were first made for automobiles.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

"For the Needy"

(Associated Press in Atlanta Journal)

San Francisco

If it weren't for the $7,000 in currency, and the fact that the little old lady in the shabby dark coat came twice, Mark Cotton, of the Community Chest organization, says he'd think he dreamed this story:

The old lady came in last month. Attendants looked at her pityingly, and sought to guide her to the adjustment bureau for personal help. She insisted on seeing Cotton.

"I've just liquidated my assets," she told him. "I find that after taking out enough to take care of myself for the rest of my life, I have a little left over."

She pulled out an envelope from the depths of her bag, and drew out 25 $100 bills and 10 $50 bills.

"This is for needy children and old people," she said.

She wouldn't give her name. Later she returned. This time doors were opened with alacrity. She turned over 40 $100 bills, said it was "for the needy," and again refused to tell who she was.

"It's not so important that you know who I am," Cotton said she announced, with finality. "It's not important that anyone knows who I am. It's enough that God knows."

And off she went.

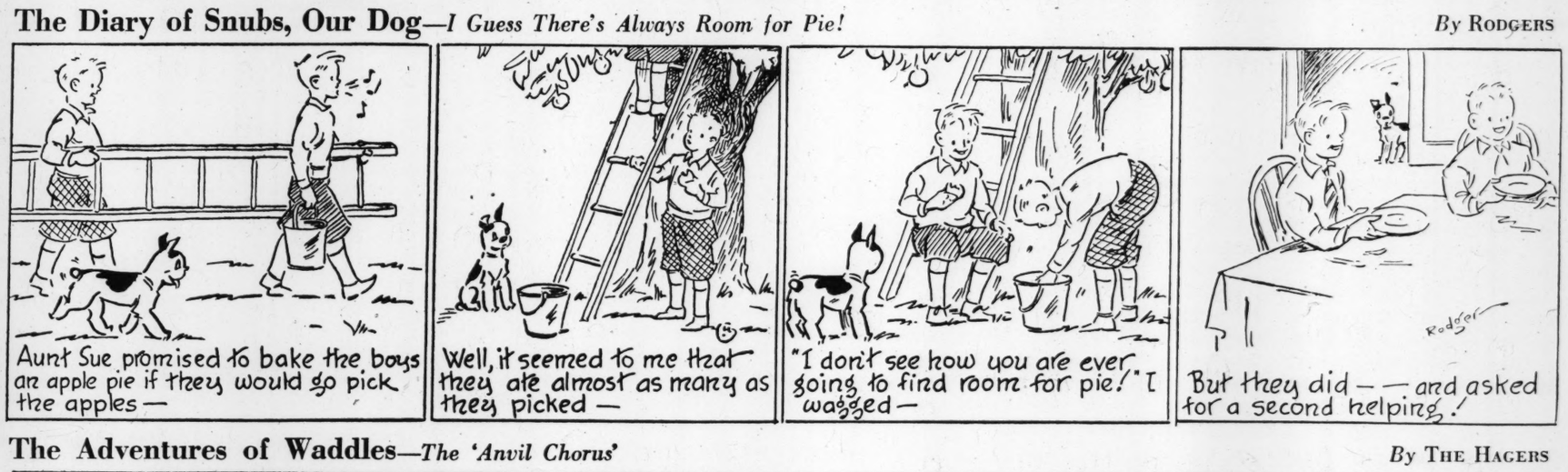
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Little Help From Dorie Lee*

By LE PELLEY

HELLO TUBBY.... AREN'T YOU GLAD SCHOOL IS STARTING ~
ER .. WELL . TO BE HONEST I. AH.. ER
OH I'm GLAD ! WE'LL SEE EACH OTHER EVERY DAY.... WE'LL PLAY NEW GAMES AND LEARN NEW THINGS ~
BUT DORIE LEE. ...
OH.. THERE'S LOTS AND LOTS OF THINGS ABOUT SCHOOL THAT ARE FUN
WELL, OF COURSE ~ THINGS MIGHT NOT BE AS BAD AS I THINK THEY ARE ~

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Guess There's Always Room for Pie!*

By RODGERS


Aunt Sue promised to bake the boys an apple pie if they would go pick the apples —
Well, it seemed to me that they ate almost as many as they picked —
"I don't see how you are ever going to find room for pie!" I wagged —
But they did — — and asked for a second helping!

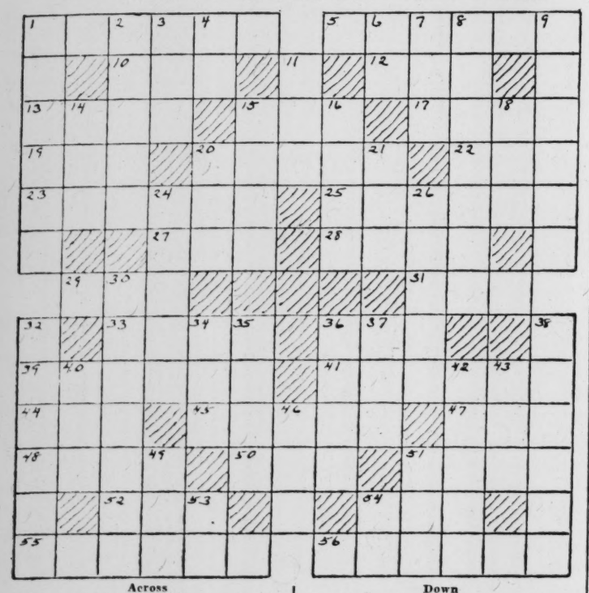
The Adventures of Waddles—*The 'Anvil Chorus'*

By THE HAGERS

A BEAVER HURRIED BY AT DUSK. HIS GREETING SEEMED A TRIFLE BRUSQUE:
"THE FROGS ON MAMMOTH CANYON SHORE TONIGHT WILL SING 'IL TROVATORE.'
I DOUBT IF YOU CAN GET A SEAT, ESPECIALLY IF YOU WAIT TO EAT."
GUR-ROOK
GUR-R-R-ROOK
GUR-ROOK
OF FROG OPERA WE HAD OUR FILL. IT MUST HAVE BEEN A DOUBLE BILL!

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was original name of Nova Scotia?
5—Which of Fates was the spinner?
10—What is a bird of "Arabian Nights"?
12—"Ne'er was flattery lost on poet's ——."
13—The Australian pompano is what?
15—What Bible character serves as type of patience?
17—What is an antonym of "descent"?
19—What is singular of "rii"?
20—European blackbird is what?
22—What country is separated from Norway by Skagerrak (abbr.)?
23—What was first name of author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster"?
25—"The Aeneid" recounts wanderings of whom?
27—To perceive by the eye.
28—What is the strap of a bridle?
29—What animal do you associate with Kilkenny?
31—What is a suffix of ordinal numbers?
33—Native of Morocco is what?
36—Beethoven was born in what month (abbr.)?
39—Who wrote "Tristram Shandy"?
41—What is a seaport of Portugal?
44—What mountain was a halting-place of Israelites?
45—What was Zola's first name?
47—Opera "Eugen Onegin" takes place where (abbr.)?
48—What is an exterior covering of certain seeds?
50—Pigs are kept in what?
51—Browning was what?
52—What "runneth over" in certain Psalm?
54—A dubash is a bat, ant, or man—which?
55—What is a seaport of southwestern Morocco?
56—What is capital of Yukon Territory, Canada?

Down

1—What apostle was a brother of Simon Peter?
2—A quiver contains what (sing.)?
3—Who is a character in opera "The Cricket on the Hearth"?
4—What suffix signifies "pertaining to"?
6—What is one of sol-fa syllables?
7—A trireme had three banks of what (sing.)?
8—A retiarius was armed with what?
9—Where was Hans Christian Andersen born?
11—What was a pseudonym of Dickens?
14—Help.
15—Who was author of a book of New Testament?
16—Would a dubb be lake, bear, or boat?
18—The Israelites went upon dry ground in midst of what?
20—What State is bounded on east by Idaho (abbr.)?
21—What is a county of northern Illinois?
24—Astoria, Oregon, was founded by whom?
26—What was relationship of Dinah to Esau?
30—What hymn did Samuel Francis Smith compose?
32—What is a city of Ontario, Canada?
34—"A mystic bond of brotherhood makes all men ——."
35—What is a river of Germany?
36—What mountain of Colorado is 13,193 feet high?
37—Who was mother of Seth?
38—Where was 30 Down first sung?
40—High, craggy hill is what?
42—What are gooses?
43—What European herb has yellow flowers?
46—What is a city of west central Paraguay?
49—Who was a legendary king of Britain?
51—Would a gundi have fins, paws, or buds (sing.)?
53—What is sixteenth letter of Greek alphabet?
54—Symbol for masurium is what?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mr. Wallace's Warnings

To some it may be a surprise that Henry A. Wallace, erstwhile Secretary of Agriculture and now Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency, should have dealt very largely with foreign affairs in his acceptance speech instead of with his long-time specialty, the farm problem. But the farm question has been almost taken out of politics for the present election by Republican acquiescence in the subsidy situation, and Mr. Wallace is a man of widely roving intellectual interests.

Extremely serious, if true, is his charge that influential elements in the Republican Party quietly favor a kind of appeasement which would make economic concessions to Germany in order to do a personally profitable business with a Nazi-controlled Europe. It may be properly inquired how much specific evidence the former Secretary has to substantiate these assertions, but unfortunately the Republican membership in the Senate has not placed itself in a too strong position on the matter of conscription as a key policy in defense. Democrats were three to one in support of the measure, while Republicans voted five to four against it.

The minority party is always under strong pressure to follow the simple instinct of opposition, even where safety of the whole Nation may be at stake. Not Republicans alone but also many Democrats have dallied with the adherents of a policy of isolation which might easily result in isolating the United States from its last friend in a world of enemies. This sort of inaction or the supposition that a nation can buy its way out of the consequence is a habit of thought against which both parties cannot be too strongly or too fervently warned.

As to the further admonition which Mr. Wallace voices—namely, that Europe would interpret a defeat of President Roosevelt as an encouragement to the totalitarian governments—a great deal may depend on the ability of Wendell L. Willkie as Republican nominee for President to keep the party organization in step with his own evident sentiments.

Mr. Willkie has expressed himself in favor of vigorous aid to Great Britain without involving the United States in war; he has supported the draft legislation; in his acceptance speech he made it clear that the American way of life is in grim, toiling, unrelenting competition with the dictators' way of life and pledged the United States "to outdistance Hitler in any contest he chooses in 1940 or after."

It is doubtless true, in view of the last eight years and of the sketchiness of American news reports abroad, that Europeans generally are more familiar with President Roosevelt and what he stands for than with Mr. Willkie. Yet it is distinctly clear that, whoever may be in the White House, the United States and its people will stand resolutely and powerfully on the side of individual freedom.

Father of Hawk-Eye

The sharp bark of "Kill-deer," followed by the almost soundless chuckle of Natty Bumppo, may be heard almost any day now along the shores of Lake Otsego. That is, by those whose ears are attuned to such sounds. Their hearing may even be sharp enough to detect the shrill war-whoop of "Le Renard Subtil" from across the water and the echoing cry of Chingachgook.

Doubtless these noises are audible in this locality at any time to ardent lovers of the Leather Stocking Tales, but just now there are more of these on the lake shores, probably, than ever before. It is the 150th anniversary of James Fenimore Cooper's coming to the Susquehanna headwaters; and Cooperstown, New York, is celebrating.

Cooper was America's first novelist of American life, and, like the immortal juvenile creations of Samuel L. Clemens, Natty Bumppo is among the outstanding original American characters of fiction. Practically every boy in the United States, at one time or another, has made an idol of "Hawk-eye," "Leather Stocking," "La Longue Carabine," as he was variously called. Most Americans' understanding of Indian history—indeed, that of many Britons, as well—was gathered from Cooper.

Those who thrilled at Hawk-eye's exploits, who mourned over Uncas, and who followed the adventures of the pioneer scout through five volumes will not quarrel because critics have called Cooper's plots meager and his style lacking in beauty. They are content that virtue triumphed in every volume, that vivid narration has entertained them, and that they have gained from the products of his pen authentic pictures of early American life that are like a moving panorama.

Britain's Allies

From time to time the orchestra of the British Broadcasting Corporation plays the National Anthems of all the countries that are Allies of Great Britain. The recital may seem a melancholy one to those who think of these countries as conquered, the glories of their past obscured in their common tragedy. But it is premature to speak of them as conquered when not only have they a powerful Ally undefeated but they themselves have Governments making a real contribution to the war.

The Polish Government is an actuality, issuing its orders to veteran troops ready for action.

A Czechoslovakian Government has sprung into being again under Dr. Eduard Beneš, with the nucleus of a representative Parliament around him, and thousands of trained men.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands commands the loyalty of the Dutch people and is the ruler of an unconquered empire overseas.

King Haakon of Norway has few soldiers with him in Britain, but he still receives the allegiance of the free Norwegian Mercantile Marine.

The position of the French General, Charles de Gaulle, is different, but he commands French sailors and soldiers who are determined to fight on for the liberation of France.

It is no mean fighting force which these rulers control, but their presence under their own national leaders has a symbolic value transcending the strength of their arms. The peoples whose territory the Nazis have occupied have not surrendered, and their will is still represented in leaders who refuse to relinquish hope.

Nor is their persistence cheering only to the people who are in subjection to Germany; it is encouraging also to the people of Britain, who are fortified in the knowledge that their goal is also the goal of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, the Netherlands, and France, to which must be added Denmark and Belgium.

A Friendly Link Under Strain

The recent decision of the Japanese Episcopalians to eliminate all foreign Bishops and to decline further foreign financial contributions seems to threaten the snapping of a friendly link between America and Japan in the form of missionary effort.

There is every indication that this decision was adopted under strong governmental prompting. It significantly coincides with a decision of the Japanese Rotary Clubs to dissociate themselves from the Rotary International and with the self-dissolution of the Japanese Women's Suffrage Association, a mildly reformist organization which recruited its members largely among the few Japanese women who have received higher education. The new totalitarian Cabinet headed by Prince Fumimaro Konoye is following the example of similar regimes in Europe in reducing international affiliations to a minimum.

The service of foreign missions, especially Ame[illegible]nd British, to Japan has gone far beyond evangelistic activity. A number of universities, colleges, special schools and public health institutions have owed their origin and much of their support to foreign initiative. Such higher education for women as exists in Japan is carried on almost entirely in mission schools.

The influence of the foreign missions cannot be measured merely by the comparatively small number of Japanese (between three and four hundred thousand out of a total population of some seventy million) who have been converted to Christianity. Missionaries and mission schools have been centers of peaceful dissemination of humanitarian ideas. A surprisingly high percentage of the Japanese men and women who have taken the lead in trade-unionism and in other movements designed to improve the lot of the worker and the farmer are Christians or graduates of mission schools.

The position of the Christian missionary in Japan has been obviously difficult and delicate since the beginning of the war in China. The general policy of the foreign missions, however, has been to go on quietly and discreetly with their work, hoping that it will yield good fruit when a more peaceful and happy phase sets in.

Missionaries have been among Japan's best friends and ablest interpreters in America. Despite the recent news, one hopes that their activity, in some form, will be able to proceed. For the maintenance of a friendly link, such as they have constituted, between the two countries, is of special value in the present troubled times.

Lagging Behind

Down the Middle of the Road

Mr. Willkie and the Republicans

By Erwin D. Canham

The Republican Presidential campaign is at the moment in a dangerous sort of lull. The Willkie and McNary acceptance addresses—with their interesting disagreements—are over. The preliminary flourishes are at an end. Mr. Willkie is rather marking time until his stump-speaking campaign begins in earnest, in mid-September. In these weeks, ordinarily, the party organization is being riveted together. The National Committee headquarters are being set up, the State committees and local committees are enlarging their offices and getting out instructions to all the party workers.

On the Democratic side, President Roosevelt is actively campaigning on the basis of his activities in national defense, foreign policy, and general appeal as a national and world leader instead of as a partisan candidate. This appears to be effective and rather subtle strategy. And although the Democratic national organization was rudely buffeted by the departure of James A. Farley and the squabbling at Chicago, it is probable that Edward J. Flynn is talking the language of the State and city machines with professional fluency and that, on the whole, the established and very well constructed national Democratic mechanism is beginning to roll. It remains to be seen whether national defense spending can take the place of WPA as a positive vote-getter.

There are many signs this year that the behind-the-scenes organizational work on the Republican side is not proceeding as normally. Nobody seems to know exactly how the National Committee stands. Various important sub-officials have not yet been appointed. The work seems far behind, and in some ways half-hearted. On the other hand, the independent Willkie committees seem to have done fairly well. Their organization is ramified and exuberant. There are stories of certain local Willkie committees—independent ones—actually ejecting known Republican party wheel-horses on the grounds that the new committees must retain their independence. The new Willkie workers are determined to keep their own ranks simon-pure amateur.

* * *

There is merit and also danger for the Willkie candidacy in this situation. On the merit side, it is enormously important that so many non-political men and women are out working for a candidate. Theirs is, in part, the floating vote that wins elections. It was about time that the moss-backed party committees in many areas were supplanted. The new people coming into politics are all to the good. May they stay in and make politics more vital—and more amateur.

On the other hand, the old-line organization of the Republican Party cannot be too freely subordinated, unless the Willkieites want to have a rude surprise in November. The established committees of the party are of utmost importance in conducting the whole campaign, in getting out the vote, and seeing to the mechanics of the job from now until November. And, as of today, there is a tendency among these regulars to hold back, to sulk in their tents, to wait and be teased—or persuaded by the old and tangible kinds of promises—to get busy.

Some earnest commentators have urged Mr. Willkie to take a lofty attitude, to ignore the mechanics of the Republican Party, to take an independent political stand and let the consequences go hang. That is a fine thing to be able to do. It is very exhilarating when an office seeker can dismiss political expediency. But very few of them are ever able to do so. They are forced into a series of compromises, and they make the best of it. Mr. Willkie has done what he can, so far, to live in both worlds. He used guarded language in much of his Elwood speech, and for a time both the isolationists and the aid-for-Britain people were claiming he was with them. Later he clarified his language on the draft, condemned certain coat-tail riders in the pro-Nazi groups who were supporting him, and worked around into a more forthright position.

It would take a man of great political daring to do more than Mr. Willkie has done to fly in the face of the organized leaders of his party. In the succession of votes on the draft bill, a majority of Senate Republicans voted against the stand Mr. Willkie had earnestly urged upon them. In the Elwood audience, possibly two-thirds were against him on the isolationist issue, some good judges have estimated. Vice-Presidential candidate McNary takes issue with Mr. Willkie on farm policy and on reciprocal agreements.

* * *

Can Mr. Willkie keep on opposing the active workers of his own party organization? He was nominated in spite of them, by a partly organized and partly spontaneous demonstration. But it is safe to say that he cannot be elected, in the close contest that looms ahead, unless he has the support not only of most of the "floaters" but the hearty, unceasing work of the party organization. If he repeatedly offends that organization by taking positions against which Republican leaders have worked and fought for several years, will not these leaders sit on their hands from now until November, though they have no other candidate for whom to vote?

It is a tremendously difficult question. Mr. Willkie may be expected to keep on with his effort to make the best of both worlds. He can scarcely be blamed for not wanting to drive away supporters. But which will actually drive away voters, expediency or a bold stand on his principles? Can a Presidential candidate in the United States take the "world well lost" attitude? Answer: Well, maybe, but he's a bold and brave man if he does. And it's far from certain which way lie the votes.

Our Readers Say—

"Awake, Awake"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Allow me to express appreciation for the stand which The Christian Science Monitor is taking in regard to this country's role in the present world situation. Your recent editorials prompted these verses, written for the Monitor:

TO AMERICA

Awake, awake, put on thy strength,
O country great and free!
Awake, and hear thy sister's call.
Mankind hath need of thee.

Awake, awake, put on thy strength,
O mighty nation fair!
Sleep not in doubt, dream not of gain,
The sword of Justice bear.

Awake, awake, put on thy strength,
O land of liberty!
Thy torch of Mercy shines afar,
Fulfill thy destiny!

Ithaca, N. Y. J. M. R.

"The Draft Is Not Dictatorship"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "The Draft is Not Dictatorship," is interesting, and is essentially true; but in my opinion it fails to bring out the very important fact that the character of any such drastic law as that depends entirely upon the character and good faith of those in charge of its administration. If the administrators are known to have strong leanings toward the assumption of dictatorial powers, such a law as the draft law could easily be made a long step in that direction, and it would seem very unwise to give that potential power into the hands of those whose intentions are open to suspicion. It is so easy to give away one's rights, and so hard to get them back again. There are enslavement traps being laid for us within our own borders, that are practically the same as those that can come to us from Europe.

This is an election year, and November 5 may bring a restoration of confidence in the integrity of our national government that will change many people's feelings. Here's hoping! S. O. PARSONS

Elkhorn, Wis.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Labor in America

By R. H. Markham

America is not the only country that dedicates an annual holiday to workers. For many years, Europe, too, has celebrated a Labor Day. Millions of Europeans have endeavored to exalt this above all other holidays and they observe it with spectacular demonstrations. So, our setting aside of a day for play in honor of workers is not a characteristically American custom.

However, the way we celebrate, and the spirit of our day are characteristically American. It is not important that the Europeans give labor its day of play in May, while we take ours in September. What chiefly distinguishes their celebrations from ours is that Europeans have tended to make Labor Day an occasion for accentuating class strife, while with us it is a matter of relaxation.

Our Labor Day usually reveals as much happy folk-solidarity as Thanksgiving. The implicit Old World assumption is that only a part of society works, so must fight the other part, which exploits it. Our rather vague but potent assumption is that our whole nation works together, so we should take a day off and play together.

That description is idealizing our situation, but it is only idealizing an actuality. America does have a special attitude toward labor. We do not think labor a shame. That is one of our distinguishing traits and one of our greatest blessings. It is a fundamental aspect of Americanism.

I have been in countries where the military code prohibits an officer from carrying a package or pushing his own baby carriage. I know people in other lands who would go hungry before carrying home a bag of groceries, and who would rather give up a trip than carry their own suitcases. They have been taught that manual labor puts one in a low social category. Their code says toil is degrading. A gentleman and lady must not work.

* * *

Since good fortune settled America with humble people who had to work, useful work well done came to be considered by us as a mark of distinction. The New England Pilgrims had to work. The "Connecticut Yankees," who scattered over the land, were notorious workers. Practically all our pioneers were indefatigable workers. The Minnesota Swedes worked; the Utah Mormons worked; the Oregon "trailers" worked; the Nebraska "Populists" worked; the Ohio pioneers worked; the "Pennsylvania Dutch" tirelessly worked. Practically the only ticket to advancement in America has been efficient work.

Most of our heroes have been workers. Lincoln worked, Grant worked, "Stonewall" Jackson worked, Edison worked. Most of our most prominent families were founded by working men, by butchers, bakers, mechanics, road builders, blacksmiths, bookkeepers, storekeepers, wagon makers, bicycle repairers, farmers. As a rule, our great men have boasted of their humble origins and of their ability to advance by working.

This contributes beyond measure to folk solidarity and prevents our nation from splitting up into classes. It is one of the main forces preserving Americanism.

And, generally speaking, we Americans continue to work as much as ever before. Approximately 50,000,000 of us are gainfully employed. Most able-bodied men and a great many women go forth every day to toil. We may not say the American nation has workers, but the American nation consists of workers. We, who work, constitute the American people.

We, the banker, the storekeeper, the truck driver, the factory boss, the baker, the textile worker, the farmer, the milkmaid, the schoolteacher—we, who work, are America.

We don't work exactly as we used to. We once were a nation of farmers and farm owners. Now that has changed. Most of us who work do not farm and most of us do not own much productive property. We don't live on or from the land. Most of us are crowded into cities and work for other people. We are employees. We have bosses. We are dependent on jobs.

But by moving off the land, into cities, and accepting bosses, most of us have improved our situation. Most of us live more pleasantly than our grandfathers. Industry has brought us great advantages.

* * *

Generally speaking, the places in which we Americans work are better, lighter, safer, more sanitary than those in which muititudes of men and women ever worked before. The hours of toil are shorter, there is less exhaustion and higher rewards are given, than has ever been the case for great masses of men and women at any time in any land.

One factor in this advance has been labor organizations. It has become an axiom that all advance is made by concerted efforts. Men and women organize when they wish to attain something good. Preachers do, teachers do, reformers do, bankers do, merchants do. So we have political parties, a Federation of Churches, a National Education Association, chambers of commerce, labor unions, and countless other associations. Among intelligent, self-reliant, forward-looking people it could not be otherwise.

Now the question is: how can we reach and maintain creative harmony among these organizations? That is the supreme task of our democracy.

We, the American nation, are more than any and all labor unions. We are more than any and all chambers of commerce. As a boiler maker, I am loyal to my boiler makers' union. But I am more than a boiler maker; I am an American, a member of the American family. You as a banker are loyal to the Bankers' Association. But you, too, are more than a banker; you are an American, a member of the American family.

We are members of the same family, so "members one of another." My well being and spiritual satisfaction depend on my relations to you, as a member of my great family. Yours depends on your relation to me. You, in working, help me. I, by working, help you. Nothing in the world is plainer than that we should co-operate.

Democracy is voluntary co-operation; it is synthesis by good will. It is the best way of life. It means freedom, individual enterprise, within bounds. private capitalism serving the whole nation.

No people in history has had such a chance to attain and maintain that as we. We have no proletariat, we have no servile class, no aristocracy, no dominant military clique, no haughty intelligentsia. We are all workers and proud to work. Labor Day belongs to us all.

Mirror of World Opinion

America's Horizon

At the end of this war Europe will be disciplined, largely socialized, and hard. Let us, then, aid that regional bloc which is least likely to unite all Europe against us, and most likely to co-operate with us in world demobilization, in the transfer of energy from the making of armaments to civil production. In that way, and only in that way, lies peace.

And in the reconstruction let us use our power to attain a relatively free world market.

Our youth cry: Concentrate on welfare in America. We say: Recapture the credo of America; make the sanctity of the individual a Holy Grail to which man must ever return in his unending quest for freedom. . . .

Institutions come, and institutions go, but man carries on toward his destiny. In periods of decline he reverts to his primitive ferocity and becomes a destroyer. The greater the momentum of his plunge into barbarism, the greater his rebound on the next rise in sheer recoil. When the transition is ever, man will again receive a new spiritual dispensation from Providence, and make a new covenant, with law again written on his heart. Europe, cleansed by fire, will again renew her genius. And America, in friendliness, will collaborate with a new Europe which has at last attained that political foundation for economic security which America attained in 1789. That is our expanding horizon.—BRUCE C. HOPPER, Associate Professor of Government at Harvard, in an address delivered in New York.

Pass It Along

A great service organization to which I belong has in its code of ethics, "Be careful of your criticism, liberal with your praise." Another, "The faults of our brothers we write upon the sand; their virtues upon tablets of memory." If all of us followed these admonitions, how much we would add to the happiness of those with whom we associate.

When we hear or read something favorable or good about a person, it is well to pass it along. When we have pleasant business relations, it is wisdom to favorably comment on the transaction. It cheers and makes a person feel better; costs you nothing and, incidently, pays big dividends.—Walter W. Morse in the *Federal Record*, Portland, Maine.

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